

# THE ATHENÆUM

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THREEPENCE.  
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## Lectures.

LECTURES, SESSION 1912-13.  
FIRST COURSE.

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# NOTES AND QUERIES.

## THIS WEEK'S NUMBER (December 21) CONTAINS—

**NOTES** :—Christmas and New Year in Paris—Jonathan King and his Collections—Feminism in the Seventeenth Century—Evergreens at Christmas—Dickensiana : Fagin—Odd Street-Name—Lady Nelson's Marriage Lines—"Point-in-View Chapel," Exmouth.

**QUERIES** :—"To tool the reins"—Etymology of Esher—Water of the Dead Sea—French : O'Connor—Variants in 'Kenilworth'—Darnley's Descent—Christie of Baberton—Arkinstall : Boniface—"Puss in Pattens"—Hampden Surname—Author Wanted—Carlyle's "Carcassonne"—Fire-Ritual—"Apium"—Campbell—References Wanted—Topcliffe, Rack-Master of the Tower—Exciseman Gill—W. Dargan—Symbolism of the Pentalpha.

**REPLIES** :—Dooms in Churches—Novalis and J. S. Mill on Suicide—"Uncle Tom"—"Biogen on the Rhine"—"E'en as he trod"—A "Dish" of Tea—"Club Walks"—"Out" for a Thing—Galignani—East Anglian Families—Royal Tunbridge Wells—Belshazzar's Feast—"Musica Proibita"—"Selling of a horse" by Pepys—Macdonald : MacQueen—Wreck of the Royal George—Regimental Sobriquets—Ireland's Stolen Shire—"Loss and Gain" : 'From Oxford to Rome'—Maidens' Garlands—Great Glemham—Fulwood : Halley.

**NOTES ON BOOKS** :—"The Science of Etymology"—Modern English Biography—"Herbals"—"Short History of Architecture"—Roget's Thesaurus—"Archæologia Eliana"—"The Adventurous Simplicissimus."

## LAST WEEK'S NUMBER (December 14) CONTAINS—

**NOTES** :—Gray and the Antrobus Family—Hugh Peters—The Records of the City Livery Companies—The Burial-Place of Jan Zizka—York, 1517 and 1540—Elliott, Defender of Gibraltar, in Aix-la-Chapelle—The Curfew Bell—William Gibson, Miniature Painter—The Byzantine Emperors of Constantinople—A Dutch Tile.

**QUERIES** :—Leake : Farington of Worden—A Wrestling Match in Fiction—Baron de Noial de la Loigrie—Burke Quotation—Campden House—"The Letter H to his Little Brother Vowels"—Paget Family—Author Wanted—Died in his Coffin—"Dander"—Completion of Poem Sought—Holywood Premonstratensian Chartulary—The Murder of Sarah Stout at Hertford—G. Hubbard—Ivory Seal Found in New Guinea—"Hubberdayn's Coffin"—Zinck : Zincke—Prisoners Taken at Worcester—"I was well, I would be better; I am here"—Jenner Family—Jenner and Parkhurst—Patron Saints—Ships Torpedoed—Prophecy concerning Hagia Sophia—W. Kelly.

**REPLIES** :—"Notch"—Fielding's Parson Thwackum—Westenhanger in Kent—The Whiteden Door—Oliverotto—Chained Books—Portrait by James Godby—"Pepper for Dirige"—"The Orange Bond" of Holland—Employment of Counsel in Trials for High Treason—"Sex horas somno"—Charter of Henry II.—Wood's 'Athenæ Oxonienses'—Churchyard Inscriptions—Burial at Midnight—Red Riding-Hood—Bearer of Coat Sought—Jeffrey Hudson and Crofts—Duel—Miss Coghlan of Bath—Chancellors of York Minster—Royal Tunbridge Wells—Parody of Dryden by O'Connell—Milton's 'Lycidas'—Francis Wilkinson of Lincoln's Inn—Botany—Rev. M. Feilde—Abp. Laud's Relations—Rev. J. Pettingall—Knightley—Christopher Dominick, M.D.—Tobacco in the Seventeenth Century.

**NOTES ON BOOKS** :—"George Palmer Putnam"—"Warwickshire Place-Names"—"The Place-Names of Oxfordshire"—"The Nineteenth Century"—"The Burlington."

Booksellers' Catalogues.

## THE NUMBER FOR DECEMBER 7 CONTAINS—

**NOTES** :—Notes on 'Titus Andronicus,' &c.—Printers' Proofs—Halley Surname—Albanian and Modern Greek—"Cheev" : "Cheever"—Clifford's Inn—Shakespeare's Sonnets CXXV. and CXXVI.—"Prook"—"At outs"—A Maryland Williamite Foundation—Ermengard, Countess of Rennes.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1912.

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## LITERATURE

*Francis Paget.* By Stephen Paget and J. M. C. Crum. With an Introduction by the Archbishop of Canterbury. (Macmillan & Co.)

FOR a good biography it is necessary that the subject should be described in three ways: so that those who knew him well will feel the adequacy of the presentation; so that those who did not know him should learn what manner of man he was; and so that posterity should understand the nature of his influence and the sum of his achievements. Few modern biographies reach success in all these ways. We are told what a man did, not really shown what he was; or we are shown the man as the world saw him; or he is described as he was in his own family.

We hesitate in which class to place the Life of the late Bishop of Oxford. Certainly it tells us a great deal about him, reveals him in many aspects of intimacy, contributes to our knowledge of his character, supplies an account of the work he did for his generation. But does it give us all we want? It would certainly have gained by compression. Mr. Crum could have said all he has much better if he had not wrapped it up in so many words. Mr. Stephen Paget could have cut out without real loss much of the first eighty pages of what he has written, and most of the insertions about what happened in Oxford, apart from Paget's actions, when he was Dean.

But when we say this we do not mean to disparage what either author has done: they have both written with real sympathy, and tact; they will help many to understand Francis Paget who did not do so when he was alive. They explain his deliberation, his caution, his chivalry, his courage: they show us many of

the moments when *cor ad cor loquitur*. But we cannot feel that they dwell sufficiently on Paget's intellectual interests. They do not show what the Classics were to him, or Dante, or Christian theology (apart from Hooker and Pascal and Butler). They do not show him in his true relation to the intellectual movement of his time—which is already fading into forgetfulness—by placing him, if it could be done, in his exact relation to Aubrey Moore, Dr. Scott Holland, Illingworth, and Dr. Gore. We should like to know what these men discussed together, and how (apart from their published writings) they planned in their frequent meetings to deal with the difficulties of the day. It is strange that (if we are not mistaken) there is hardly any mention of Dr. Scott Holland after the days of reading parties, and no estimate from the present Bishop of Oxford. Yet both those old friends have produced masterly portraits—the one in *The Commonwealth*, the other for the Oxford Diocesan Conference—of Francis Paget.

There are things, then, that we miss in this book; but there is much that helps to console us for the omissions. The biography tells us of the occasions on which Paget's ability and his power of self-adaptation were manifested. It gives a pleasant picture of his boyhood and youth. It tells, properly, how good a "don" he was, though his "method" was unusual; how good a professor; how good—in spite of blunders for which he was in no way to blame—a dean. It emphasizes his intense love for Christ Church. It tells briefly of his work in regard to Educational Bills and the Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline, and it tells of his continual labour and pains as a bishop. The two best things in the volume are the Archbishop of Canterbury's Introduction and Mr. Campbell Crum's final chapter. The Introduction is beyond praise. It explains with precision and deep affection just what Francis Paget was; it exhibits, in perfect phrases, his greatness, his wisdom, his goodness. It makes us see why he so deeply influenced those who guide the English Church. Mr. Crum, with the advantage of very close knowledge and companionship, tells us in the last few pages how true, simple, and strenuous Paget was under all his "elaborateness of thought, of self-discipline, of self-consciousness." Next to these testimonies we must place a few pages in which the Archbishop of York records a talk only five weeks before the Bishop died, in which all his heart was revealed.

Inevitably as we read this biography we tend to write in a sad tone. Paget's life in later years was surrounded, almost clouded over, by sorrow; but it would be a great mistake to think of him as a sad man. He was elaborate, restrained, reserved, sensitive, perhaps self-conscious; but under all this he was frankly "human," affectionate, extraordinarily and deeply sympathetic. His politeness and sympathy were absolutely genuine: he had an immense desire to see for others as they saw for themselves,

and that made him helpful, beyond most men, to all sorts and conditions. He had not a touch of the facile, bubbling sympathy which flows readily from some men and never goes very far home. But he felt intensely for others, and he struggled with his precise literary training to express his feeling. This made him an admirable speaker. He may not (as the Archbishop of Canterbury hints) have pleased the House of Lords; but he certainly could rouse a great meeting, or delight a cultured coterie, or rejoice the hearts of a gathering of tenant farmers, beyond, perhaps, any other speaker of his time. His elaboration, his intense pains of preparation, his meticulousness of expression—which at first surprised or even displeased those who did not know him—were the secrets of his power. What he so carefully thought out came forth in the perfection of its kind—a letter, a sermon, an inscription, an after-dinner speech. It was otherwise when his preparation was not complete. Much though he loved his Confirmation work, for example, he was rarely at his best in his addresses to the candidates. He would try to illustrate great principles from the day's psalms, or lessons, or collect: he seemed to be telling them the heads of his morning's meditation; and so there were many things omitted, many things out of relation to their lives, whether they were servant girls or Eton boys. But on occasions of a full dress order his precision—one may almost say his preciseness—and his elaborateness made him truly great. He was a laborious bishop and a wise one. He was intensely beloved by his clergy. He won his way to the hearts of many lay folk, not least soldiers. One or two of the many illuminative sentences of the Archbishop may be quoted:—

"The quiet, grave, unquestioning 'collectedness' of his loyalty to the Church and to the Church's Lord set a peculiar stamp upon his action and his advice, and the very fact that he seemed to be comparatively free from the disquieting questionings, social or theological, which have from time to time troubled most of us, exercised a sort of steady power which it is easier to record than to define. And, if one may reverently say it, there was a kindred or corresponding personal force in his mere presence as he quietly and unhurriedly took his wonted place, morning and evening, in our chapel at Lambeth, unconsciously helping our fellow-worshippers to reach a higher standard, both of common and of private prayer."

It was natural for those who knew him and his work to trace the influence of Hooker and Dean Church. In truth, he could not be better described than as possessing throughout his life, in Matthew Arnold's words, "the accent of high seriousness, born of absolute sincerity." There are in the book many charming letters, many delightful sayings, much humour and poetry and charm. There is much that any man may learn from, for the benefit of life in any profession or circumstance. The whole is a tribute of intimate knowledge and deep affection.

## A VICTORIAN ANTHOLOGY.

IN a Preface of otherwise lively optimism Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch expresses one doubt. It is whether his 'Oxford Book of Victorian Verse' should go forth under cover of "the name of a University which has ever, with such lovely rightness, chosen to await and to teach perfection, ignoring clamour of the moment and the market." Certainly Matthew Arnold—taught by Oxford or teaching her?—well knew that at least four generations of critics must go to the right rating of a poet, and Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, in gaily defying this well-established rule, must not hope to escape all penalty of such precipitation. His present collection suffers also from defects not necessarily incidental to the task; and this much it is proper for us to say, however unwillingly, since he claims to have made his choice of only "the best." He even hints that in repeating here the very same modern specimens as appear in 'The Oxford Book of English Verse' he has sought to avoid "anthologizing the second-rate and clearing the ground for an 'Oxford Book of the Worst Poetry.'"

If this means that the slender selection he made twelve years ago from Browning, Swinburne, and Tennyson, from Patmore, Thompson, Rossetti, and the rest, exhausted the riches of these poets, then indeed is our poetical bankruptcy declared. But Sir Arthur is, in one sense, better than his word: he has reinforced the old quotations, though still so slightly as to make the representation of the masters in a book wholly devoted to their period less relatively adequate than it was before. A thousand pages given over to Victorian poetry and seven and a half of them assigned to Rossetti—such is one of the allotments. Amazing, too, is the granting of less space to Henley, to R. L. S., and to T. E. Brown than, for instance, to Eugene Lee Hamilton. Only on some alien theory of "one man one poem," spasmodically applied, can we account for the concession of eight lines to Mr. Stephen Phillips. Such assignments, not uncharacteristic of the rest, baffle all sense of proportion, and may even suggest the hope of a possible Cambridge book of contemporary verse observant of a due relation between the merit of the poet and the amount of representation accorded to his work.

Obviously an anthologist must be governed chiefly by his own taste, and in the case of a distinguished chooser—which is the present case—his choice, however debatable, carries with it its own interest; nor shall we be so self-opinionated as to contest with Sir Arthur, poet by poet, the judiciousness of his choosings—unless, indeed, it be, in a parenthesis, to marvel how the editor of an Oxford book of verse could find it in his heart to exclude from a choice among Mr. Hilaire Belloc's poems the memorable lines to Balliol men in the Boer War. But here

*The Oxford Book of Victorian Verse.* Chosen by Arthur Quiller-Couch. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

we have omissions which can scarcely be covered by any allowed divergences of taste. The elusive author of 'The Shropshire Lad' has not so much as a note as to his absence; and for love or money Mr. Chesterton should have been brought into a collection that, without him, lacks the savour of a great innovator in verse even more than in prose. Readers will resentfully miss, too, Mr. W. A. Mackenzie, the Rowton House Rhymer. Indeed, Sir Arthur might have allowed himself some of the rare pleasure of pioneering, with no risk of indiscretion, had he added to his list—in view of its inclusions and its breaking of strict Victorian bounds—such names as those of Anna Bunston, Winifred Lucas, and Gerald Gould. Among the American poets, where there is a similar indiscriminate, Mrs. Piatt, Vaughn Moody, John Banister Tabb, and Mrs. Wharton should not have been omitted; while the Irish band lacks Mr. Padraic Colum, Miss Susan Mitchell, and Mr. Shane Leslie. Though we have often inclined to consider that the name of "N(amby) P(amby)" Willis provokes posterity's too inevitable smile, we never imagined, as an amends made to his memory as a penciller by the way, the placing in a Victorian anthology of lines of his which lack even a distant kinship with poetry. In view of such an inclusion—and there are a little multitude of others to match it—the omission of a name like Mr. William Michael Rossetti's becomes, if not an oversight, then, however unintentionally, even an impertinence.

But the inevitable sorrows and limitations of the anthologist must not detain us all the time from his benefactions and his joys. These eight hundred pieces include a body of poetry which any reign, except another woman's, would be hard pressed to surpass; and the profuse and exquisite growths of the Victorian garden have sent their seed over its precise borders, and on to the Edwardian and Georgian patches; a trespassing which has the disadvantage of removing the century's landmarks—always noticeable enough in the history of English poetry—but which handsomely compensates us by the inclusion of Mr. Lascelles Abercrombie. Among the more individual pleasures of the anthologist's task let us guess that not the least is that of bringing before an enlarged audience the work of poets still very inadequately recognized—such work, for instance, as Mr. Masefield's little masterpiece 'To his Mother,' and the 'Hate' of Mr. Stephens, only the first of whose volumes has, we think unfortunately, been placed under toll. Good Liberal as he is, Sir Arthur may have felt a generous moment's pleasure in showing his readers that Disraeli could discipline himself to write on the death of the Duke of Wellington what might well pass as a good second-rate Wordsworthian sonnet, austere in style as in theme, allowing to the patriot anthologist the further flattering surety that no country other than England could produce one Prime Minister able so to versify about another.

If among Sir Arthur's pleasures may be reckoned that of placing some of his own verses before the large constituency this collection will command, it is one which we gratefully share with him. Exceptionally noble is the writing and fine are the images in the stanzas 'Upon Eckington Bridge, River Avon'; while the lines 'Upon New Year's Eve,' where they bid the west wind to wake "and comb our garden, blade by blade," yield a pure country phrase that sets the short grass slanting in our fancy. We pay Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch no mean compliment when we say that he makes his appeal to us as a poet rather than as a critic.

The book has one advantage over most others of its class—the readers of the Clarendon Press have, as usual, done their work with punctilious exactitude. A few slips are easily excused in a work of its size; and perhaps it is well to note, for correction in future editions, the misprint in the last line of p. 576 which destroys the rhyme in a verse of Swinburne; the accident by which the name of William Blake has penetrated into the Index of authors represented; and the erroneous birth-date (1838) assigned to Mr. Douglas Ainslie, who slips back a whole generation out of his order in the chronological arrangement of contents.

## LEGENDS AND STORIES OF JAPAN.

JAPANESE stories of varied character and origin have been studied by a succession of scholars, who have collected them during the past half-century, and Mr. Davis in 'Myths and Legends of Japan' has gathered a mass of material from various quarters acknowledged in his Preface. Some of the stories are derived from Indian and Buddhist sources; others are entirely indigenous and of differing degrees of antiquity. The few existing nursery tales are of unknown age. So also are the 'Maiden of Unai' and 'Urashima Tarō,' a poetical Rip van Winkle, both taken from the earliest Japanese anthology. There is an abundance of semi-historical legends belonging to the period of the civil wars of the twelfth century, and to the Ashikaga and Tokugawa "Maires du Palais." The most famous of all Japanese stories is that of 'The Forty-Seven Faithful Retainers,' which has been dramatized and utilized by novel-writers. We do not, however, find it in this volume, nor is any mention made of Saigō Hōshi, of Anchin and Kiyohime, nor of Kesa Gozen and the miserable priest Mongaku. The essential characteristic of myths and legends is that they are believed to be true. This distinguishes them from intentional fiction.

*Myths and Legends of Japan.* By F. Hadland Davis. (Harrap & Co.)

*The Story of a Hida Craftsman (Hida no Takumi Monogatari).* By Rokujiyūen. Translated from the Original Japanese with some Annotations by Frederick Victor Dickens. (Gowans & Gray.)

*The Tosa Diary.* Translated from the Japanese by William N. Porter. (Frowde.)



and from the invention of kind mothers and nurses for the entertainment of children. To insist too strictly on the title of the present collection would result in depriving us of the charming tale of the Bamboo-cutter and the Moon-Maiden, the earliest of Japanese classical prose romances, and the histories of Momotarō, Kintarō, the Miraculous Tea-Kettle, the Crackling Mountain, and the Tongue-Cut Sparrow. It must be confessed that we prefer the translations from the Japanese originals in Mitford's 'Tales of Old Japan' to the condensed versions here given, and there seems to be no reason for placing the first of these separately among legends relating to real persons, such as Yoshitsune and Yamatotake no Mikoto. In a series of popular tales the myths and legends taken from the 'Kojiki,' a book unknown to the common people, and generally ignored until it was rescued from oblivion after many centuries by Motoori, would not naturally find a place.

That the author is not a Japanese scholar seems evident. Otherwise he would not have repeated from the 'Nihongi' the statement that "in the very beginning Heaven and Earth were not yet separated, and the *In* and *Yo* not yet divided," a notion directly borrowed from Chinese natural philosophy, and forming no part of Japanese tradition. On p. 80 "Shio-giyo mu-jiyo" ("All phenomena are impermanent") is rendered, "The outward manner is not always an index to the natural disposition," and the remaining lines of the formula are translated with equal incorrectness. *Go* is described as "a game resembling chess," to which it has no resemblance whatever. One of the stories is entitled 'The Adventures of Visu,' an impossible name in Japanese, which possesses no consonant corresponding to the letter *v*. "Tamate-bako," on p. 327, does not mean "Box of the Jewel Hand," but precious casket (lit. hand-box). "At Yamashirō" suggests ignorance of the fact that this is the name of a province. We do not say "at Yorkshire."

The reproach of being a nation of mere imitators has been so frequently directed against the Japanese that it has come to be regarded as a truth specially applicable in their case, and it is not surprising to find it repeated by Mr. Davis, who adds to it the further accusation that they have "ever been loath to impart information to others." We will not attempt to deny that centuries ago Japan learnt a great deal from China, and has learnt still more in modern times from Western countries. The imitative faculty seems to be common to mankind. Without it no child would ever learn to speak. Japan remained isolated for a long term of years, while European nations maintained constant intercourse with each other. To take only England, the arts of painting and sculpture were acquired from Italy and Greece. From what source was the façade of the British Museum copied, to say nothing of other public and private buildings of the same period? Printing came to us from Germany; the barometer, thermometer, and galvanism from Italy.

The poetry of the Elizabethans was greatly indebted to classical and Italian models. The very idioms of our language have been enriched through Latin and Hebrew literature; our laws have been influenced by those of the Romans. The manufacture of porcelain is a Chinese discovery, and we have even copied the designs of Chinese and Japanese painters on porcelain. It is true that in our turn we have furnished inventions for other nations to copy. Japan forty years ago had much leeway to make up, and she will no doubt still continue to learn from Europe.

'The Story of a Hida Craftsman' is not an ordinary novel; neither does it belong to the category of historical romances, whose blood-and-thunder episodes and berserker heroes are the delight of the middle-class reader in Japan. It is a love-story, told in the quaint fashion of the time—a hundred years ago—when it was written, full of homely incident, yet withal softened, and redeemed from the commonplace, by the atmosphere of fairyland in which everything is veiled. The central figure is a legendary worker in wood, so skilled in his craft that his creations, as they leave his hand, are endowed with life. Round this central figure is woven the love-story, adapted—as the author tells us—from an ancient and well-known tale, the hero of which, a palace menial, runs off with the daughter of a Mikado.

In the opening chapter we are introduced to the Hida craftsman, who has already acquired great fame in his art, and finally in a test of skill, arranged by a jealous enemy, triumphs over a rival, who forthwith accepts him as a master, and follows his fortunes through the story. The two go together one day to a forest to cut timber for their work, and find themselves suddenly in the land of the Immortals, where they are permitted to witness the trial and punishment of two lovers, who for indulgence in earthly passions are sentenced to pass another period of life on earth. The maiden is to be born again into a noble house, the youth into a humble family. To each is given a gourd which is to be brought back when the sentence of exile expires. The maiden is flung out of heaven, taking her gourd with her, but the youth's gourd is left behind by mistake; and the Hida craftsman and his companion are charged to deliver it to its owner. With this mission from the Immortals the further adventures related in the story begin.

The youth is found in the humble position in life which was decreed, and the main narrative is prefaced by a minor love episode, the interest of which is sustained through successive chapters in a manner suggestive of the 'Arabian Nights.' This incident in the hero's career closes in orthodox Japanese fashion with the suicide of his lady-love, and the despair of the stern parent, who becomes a mendicant priest. As the story proceeds, and the true love episode unfolds itself, the hero appears in the expected part of a palace menial, and makes the acquaintance

of the heroine in the manner already known to readers of the earlier tale. Throughout the adventures which befall the lovers the marvellous creations of the craftsman's genius play a leading part, intervening at the right moment to extricate them from impossible situations, and the climax is reached when a wooden stork flies away with the villain of the story. In the fullness of time the happy pair and their fairy benefactor are taken up to heaven to dwell with the Immortals.

It is a pretty story, and it loses nothing in its English setting, thanks to the scholarship and skill of the translator. The illustrations are charming, and will be welcomed by all readers of the book as coming from the hand of the master craftsman, Hokusai.

'The Tosa Diary,' one of the earliest and most precious relics of the literature of old Japan, was composed by a nobleman, governor of a province, in the year 935 A.D. The simple and unaffected narrative is written almost entirely in the melodious and beautiful ancient language of Yamato, the words of Chinese origin being very few.

To produce a final version of a classic like this demands a mastery of the immensely difficult idiom and a knowledge of the ancient customs of the country such as few living scholars possess. We can only accept Mr. Porter's translation as provisional, but we accept it with gratitude, for his attempts to solve the difficulties have made the way easier for others.

Of misinterpretations of the original which we have observed, the following might have been avoided. In the first paragraph "sumu tachi yori idete," which the translator has hyphenated in an inexplicable way, means "leaving the house in which he had resided." The sentence on p. 54, beginning "Sōjimononakereba," Mr. Porter does not seem to have understood clearly. Literally translated, it runs:—

"As there were no vegetables, after noon had passed, he gave some rice (having no coppers) to the steersman for a bribe which the latter had caught the previous day, and stopped fasting."

On p. 62 "Umi arakereba, fune idasazu" (misprinted "itasazu"), means simply, as elsewhere, "As the sea was rough, they did not start the boat." On p. 100 "nami na tachi soto" should be printed "nami na tachi so" to, and means "Do not rise, waves!"

Mr. Porter shows regrettable carelessness in his correction of the proofs of the Japanese text. Of the numerous slips which we have noted, the following are instances: "sawakeba" (p. 24) should be *savageba*; "narube kereba" (p. 70) should be *naru-bekereba*; "tatematsura suru" (p. 78), "kokoro yari" (p. 96), and "hito tsu" (p. 110) should each be one word. On p. 120 "satamuru" should be *sadamuru*. If a second edition is called for, Mr. Porter should subject his transliteration of the native text to careful revision.

## MODERN GREECE.

MANY will think the first book before us, 'Greece of the Twentieth Century,' premature, since it gives us the condition of the country up to the moment of the outbreak of the present war. We are rather of opinion that it is not so; for surely it is far safer and better to have a review of what Greece has done, or is likely to do, before the hopes and the passions arise, which darken the vision of beholders, and prevent them from seeing things calmly, and as they are in proper perspective. Confronted by giant jealousies concerning the possession of Salonica, which of us will judge calmly whether Greece or Bulgaria has the more promising future, and therefore the right to claim the sympathies of Europe?

The present volume may be regarded from two points of view: one that of the commercial man, the engineer, and the inventor—in fact, the question of the solvency of Greece, and its value as the field for investment either of money or skilled labour; the second is that of the scholar or the cultivated man, who desires to see how far the old and famous Greeks survive in the modern people, and who can hardly tolerate any treatment of Greece which does not constantly bring up the past. We may say at once that in the first of these aspects, which is the main purpose of his book, Mr. Martin is very successful. He has told us much of the greatest interest about the trade in currants—a special product of the southern provinces and the islands—which has no parallel elsewhere. The only omission in this chapter is that he says nothing about the wine which is made of them, and which might save a great deal of loss in those seasons when there is over-production. For this curious crop has caused alarming crises in the trade, when there has been too much as well as when there is too little. He is also, perhaps, not explicit enough about the various beautiful marbles which are quarried in the islands as well as in Attica, and which ought to have a great vogue throughout Europe.

On the Greek railways and the great difficulties of constructing them he is very interesting, especially on the strange underground difficulties which puzzled the engineers of the line running from Oropus to Thebes, across the old Katabothra of the Minyans. He knows fully the value of the draining of the Copaic Lake, and the rich land now available there. But both here and in Thessaly there is much prevalence of fever and ague, which he implies to be only sometimes caused by the now notorious mosquito. The draining of these lands is, of course, the proper cure, and this has not yet been possible, at least in an adequate manner. The frequency of phthisis is probably worse, for it is harder to combat, and the writer makes but inadequate mention of

the admirable hospital which that splendid citizen, Madame Schliemann, has established near Athens.

When Mr. Martin comes to describe the politicians, of whom he gives us many photographs, he deals in somewhat indiscriminate panegyric. They are all devoted, eloquent, practical, and never enrich themselves. Nevertheless, when M. Venizelos comes on the scene, for whom he has also nothing but praise, we are amazed to find that a great part of his splendid and successful work has been the clearing out of an Augean stable of jobbery and misgovernment. These two things do not fit together. We agree fully in his estimate of the present Prime Minister, but do not think his position in the politics of Greece at all so safe as Mr. Martin imagines. It is not so long since M. Trikoupis, also a great reformer and far the ablest politician of his day in Greece, was overthrown by a coalition of inferior men, to the great damage of the country. It is earnestly to be hoped that with the great expectations now arising in the kingdom, and the possibilities which a sane and prudent foreign policy might realize, the old jealousy of success, which has been the bane of the Greeks ever since the days of Aristides, will not mar their fortunes and estrange from them the sympathy of Europe.

Turning to the classical allusions which cannot but crop up in any book on Greece, we find Mr. Martin at his worst. The man who thinks that the lion of Chæroneia was set up as a monument to Leonidas has a good deal to unlearn about Greek history. The spelling of proper and place names is frequently wrong. French and English and nondescript forms alternate, and we wonder that the author could not find some poor scholar who would gladly have read his proofs and made the necessary corrections. There are also a couple of pages of rhetoric about the mountain scenery and the sunsets of Greece which might fit into a sentimental journey, but in this book are the mere purple patches against which Horace warns young writers. We might cull from this very useful book a florilegium of passages which would justify a severe opinion of the author's scholarship, but sober criticism rather seeks to find and proclaim what is good. We accordingly leave the reader to find out the flaws of the book for himself.

While there is a whole library of travels in Greece, there are comparatively few books on its northern extremity, near the confines of the region our maps still describe as Turkish Macedonia, always a wild tract of mountains, of which the mass of Olympus is the splendid king. Some of its curiosities have been well described by Curzon in his famous 'Monasteries of the Levant,' also by Mr. Tozer in his 'Highlands of Turkey'; but these books are now old, and have passed from the publisher to the second-hand bookshop. Still, they are sought and prized by all who take an interest in this great subject.

'Nord-Griechische Skizzen' will supplement other travels which do not touch upon Thessaly and its surrounding mountains. The author, who is a professor at Rostock, was commissioned by the Prussian Academy to seek for inscriptions in this wild country, and published the results, not only in the 'Corpus Inscript. Thessal.', but also in various popular essays and addresses which he now reprints, adding one on the contrasts and likenesses of Olympus and Helicon, in aspect and in legend. We may, therefore, discuss it as the exoteric work of a professed scholar, whose taste is evidently for mythology. This special taste is too prominent in the book to make it acceptable to the average reader, and so far may interfere with its well-deserved popularity. Otherwise, it is the work of a man of refinement, with a keen eye for the beauties of nature. The regions of Ossa and Olympus are among the wildest in Europe. There is no such rude travelling-ground in Greece proper, except the south slope of the mountains of Achæa from Tripotamo, by Megaspilion and the Styx, past Cyllene to Nemea, or the wild tracts of Western Ætolia and Acarnania. In these regions the modern traveller may still enjoy the hardships and delights of primitive locomotion, food, and shelter.

But the author does not confine himself to these wilds, which we wonder that he describes as unsafe, and at the same time wholly depopulated. Yet the Turkish authorities ten years ago gave him an escort, and of course they knew what risks he ran. Even now the frontier country is reputed unsafe. Nevertheless, the cloud of legend that envelopes these mountain tops and the lovely Pieria, which lies beneath them to the north, will always make it a centre of interest to the classical scholar. The relations of the Muses of Pieria and of Helicon are discussed by the author with great learning, but perhaps with too much detail. We thank him, however, for his spirited vindication of Hesiod as a poet, manifested far more in the 'Theogony' than in the prosaic 'Works and Days,' though we should not select the catalogue of the Nereids as a specimen. We agree with him that the importance of this father of a new school has been greatly underrated.

We pass from Thessaly to the other two places of interest described in the book—the island of Samothrace and Mount Athos. The former has in recent years become famous again by the finding (in 1863) of the magnificent 'Nike' which is the glory of the Louvre. Only from Melos and from Sidon have we equally splendid specimens of what Greek sculpture could do in its silver age. But what here most interests the author is the worship of the Cabiri, for whose name he acquiesces in the identification with the Phœnician *Kabirim*, the mighty ones. This leads him on to discuss the whole question of the religion of Mysteries, both here and elsewhere in the Greek world, and the survival of many of its ideas in modern superstitions and even in modern

*Greece of the Twentieth Century.* By Percy F. Martin. (Fisher Unwin.)

*Nord-Griechische Skizzen.* Von Otto Kern. (Berlin, Weidmann.)



religion. Thus he thinks that much of the ceremony to be found among the monks of Mount Athos, the pilgrimages, the nocturnal services, &c., are a far-off echo of the ceremonies popular at Samothrace even in Hellenistic times. For then these mysteries seem to have been far more celebrated than those of Eleusis.

The author's sketch of the life of the monks on this Holy Mount is superficial, and omits many interesting details. He might have told the reader about the curious representative constitution, which allows each of the twenty-one monasteries to send up one member to Karyes, from whom are selected five, four of whom each hold a portion of the common seal, while the President for the year has the key to lock them together, so that every sealed document has the unanimous consent of the Council. He might have mentioned that, in addition to the smaller and stricter settlements of five or six monks, there are also solitary creatures, who live on the flat of a high rock, and have their food brought to them from the *κέλλια*. So dazed have we seen one of them in his dreamy asceticism, that he would not even turn round to look at the rare phenomenon of a passing traveller.

The author lets the reader infer that in the idiorhythmic monasteries the monks live as they please and by themselves. The term does not mean that each member of the society does what he pleases, but that such houses can make rules for themselves, instead of being bound by the generally prevailing discipline of St. Basil. At Vatopedi, one of these, we have seen 350 monks sit down to their dinner, just as in the Common Hall of a huge college, and all of them ate the same fare and drank the same strong wine. Nor do we know of any that reject systematically such a stimulant as mastich. As for the story of an Englishwoman in male disguise having landed there a hundred years ago, and having been at once put to death, the author's information is out of date. Two young ladies attached to the English Embassy in Constantinople landed in midshipmen's uniform not a generation ago. When discovered, they caused an angry diplomatic correspondence and the censure of the Ambassador. Several years later a young married lady (we forbear to give her name), being left alone on her yacht while the men of her party went on an excursion over the Mount, determined to land, and forced the sailors to bring her to the quay of Vatopedi. Every window of the great monastery had monks' faces staring at the sacrilege. She was met outside the gate by a procession of the elder men, who stopped her at the kiosk outside, and gave her coffee and mastich, after which they handed her off again. She rewarded their politeness by asking them all to tea. The returning party found the whole yacht black with the monastic crowd, and the lady in the midst, serving out tea in every vessel which the yacht possessed.

*Verses and Reverses.* By Wilfrid Meynell. (Herbert & Daniel.)

MR. MEYNELL modestly observes that all his Verses are really Reverses—"first thoughts that refuse to obey marching orders, runaways from the right line of formation." If this be so, the renegades do their deserting with a grace so debonair that they give mutiny all the charm of loyalty. The best things in the book are, in their particular way, so neatly turned that few living men could equal them. Mr. Meynell has Hood's delightful effrontery of punning and Locker's lightness of tread; but he has a gift peculiar to himself of interweaving with his puns, flippancies, and metrical waltzings serious expressions of deep feeling. We may quote, for example, the last three stanzas of 'Association':—

If primrosed mound of Hughenden  
Still holds the town at tether;  
And there we best can hear Big Ben  
Above the mere bell-wether;

If Avon's stream is England's wine  
And Cromwell shrived by Milton,  
If men adore in Palestine  
The ground a Cross they built on;

If all great things that go and come  
Lend greatness that endures:—  
I too am worth a wondrous sum  
Since I am Yours, am Yours!

It is in such poems as this, in 'The Religion of the Plain Man,' in 'The United States,' and in 'La Petite Culture' (a dainty little treatise on his own art) that Mr. Meynell is at his best. He achieves most, so to speak, when he combines sense with nonsense; he is an earnest wit.

In the wholly serious poems we think he is less at his ease. It would be untrue to say that they are cold; but they have a certain unnatural restraint about them. They lack the sense of abandonment, which, however achieved, is essential in the fine lyric. The lyric is, or should be, a thing of music in which the whole effect is much more than the single phrase, and we are carried away beyond thoughts about construction, or neatness of expression. Yet even in these poems—especially in that addressed to Christina Rossetti—the concentration and finish of the lines are admirable, and there are numerous verbal felicities. In one or two cases Mr. Meynell happily achieves a short, simple poem from which the critic's self-consciousness is absent. Such a poem is 'To Her at Pisa'; such another 'The Folded Flock,' where there is no suspicion of artifice:—

I saw the shepherd fold the sheep,  
With all the little lambs that leap.

O Shepherd Lord, so I would be  
Folded with all my family.

Or go they early, come they late,  
Their mother and I must count them eight.

And how, for us, were any Heaven  
If we, sore stricken, saw but seven?

Kind Shepherd, as of old Thou'lt run  
And fold at need a straggling one.

It is a volume to which one returns frequently at odd moments; and the only complaint to be made about it is that it is not larger.

## BIRMINGHAM STUDIES IN SOCIAL ECONOMICS.

SOCIAL legislation demands a mass of preliminary research, and possibly experimentation, of which the public knows little and reads less. Where this work of investigation has not been undertaken by the State, public-spirited private enterprise has often supplied information with far-reaching results upon the social conscience. But of late years a number of Universities have attempted some of the necessary tasks of exhibition, especially in the United States. We drew attention on August 24th to the series of studies, now occupying close upon sixty volumes, which have emanated from Columbia University. A—shorter, but scarcely less valuable list is supplied by Johns Hopkins University, while the work of both Harvard and Yale deserves high commendation. British Universities have been comparatively backward, although the series of some thirty works which the London School of Economics has called into existence includes a number of undeniably standard works. We must therefore extend a hearty welcome to this new venture of Birmingham University. An up-to-date University which runs a Social Settlement and gives Social Study Diplomas is in duty bound to publish the results of some, at least, of its work in that direction.

The first of the studies is concerned with ascertaining to what extent the pauper, the criminal, and the unemployable are the product of their surroundings; or to how great a degree they are due, as Eugenists suggest, to heredity. Prof. J. A. Thomson has pointed out that it is largely impossible to distinguish between environmental and hereditary influences, and this qualification hinders absolute certainty of conclusions. The object of the author has been, by the study of the consequences of new environments imposed upon boys and girls from Class A (to use Mr. Charles Booth's classification), to ascertain whether generalizations of any sort are permissible. She has been limited by the small quantity of available records, by the brief period over which they run, and, perhaps more than she is inclined to believe, by the inevitable "personal factor," the character of the visitors or persons presenting reports of conduct and progress. But a distinct general result may nevertheless be perceived. Of 265 boys and girls from four institutions, 192 are shown to have turned out well during the four or five years after their discharge, and in some cases, after emigration, have taken their places in Mr. Booth's E, F, and G classes. The importance of records such as this can scarcely be over-estimated, raising social reform as they do from the realm of theory into that of science.

*Birmingham Studies in Social Economics and Adjacent Fields: I. Environment and Efficiency, a Study in the Records of Industrial Schools and Orphanages.* By Mary Horner Thomson. With a Preface by J. Rendel Harris. (Longmans & Co.)

*Journal of John Stevens: containing a Brief Account of the War in Ireland, 1689-1691.* Edited by the Rev. Robert H. Murray. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

THIS DOCUMENT, now first printed from a manuscript acquired by the British Museum in 1899, is, as the editor claims, an important addition to the literature of the Revolution in Ireland. Another version of it (which Mr. Murray believes to be a later copy) belonged to Sir Thomas Phillipps, and was used by Ranke in his *'History of England'*; this one came from the library of Sir F. Constable of Tixall, and is apparently rather longer. The *'Journal'* has been compared by Mr. Murray with other authorities, and annotated with great zeal and abundant knowledge of the period. The loss of the original map spoken of by the author has been supplied by another plan of Limerick, taken from the editor's own *'Revolutionary Ireland and its Settlement'*; and a map of the whole country indicates Stevens's Irish itinerary. An excellent Bibliography and full Index render the equipment of the work complete.

The *'Journal'* in its present form seems to have been written up from notes kept from day to day. It begins on January 11th, 1689, when the writer embarked on a Deal "hooker" from Billingsgate to follow the fortunes of James II. in France, and ends abruptly with the opening of the battle of Aughrim, July 12th, 1691. It is fervently Jacobite in tone and the work of a Catholic, but, except where Stevens was not adequately informed as to facts, both candid and accurate, besides being fuller than the unpublished diaries of Cramond and Bonnivert, and the somewhat scant printed accounts of Berwick, Schomberg, Mullenau, and others. As the editor notes, this Catholic Jacobite, who is, moreover, a man of education and character—no ordinary soldier of fortune—confirms many statements unfavourable to his own side which have been often discredited as the offspring of Protestant prejudice. Stevens, indeed, to a large extent traverses the conclusions of the author of *'Macaria's Excidium'*, the best contemporary Catholic account of the Jacobite war in Ireland. Unlike the latter, he was not an Irishman, a fact which doubtless tended in the direction of clearer judgment. Not that he is in any way prejudiced against the Irish; for "few strangers love them better or pity them more than I do" is a sentence in the *'Journal'* modifying a description of certain unpleasant aspects of Irish life, which is, moreover, followed by a comparison between the Scotch and Irish at home, all in favour of the latter.

At the time of the Revolution Stevens was employed in the excise at Welshpool; and it was on his journey back from London, where he stopped three weeks to settle his accounts, that he heard of the landing of Dutch William at Torbay. Having stayed in Wales till all the country round was in open rebellion, the loyal

exciseman makes his way back to the capital with some difficulty, and then resolves "to leave father, friends, ease, and country" to bear his part in his fallen master's fortunes.

We do not know why, with this *'Journal'* before him, Mr. Murray should find it "strange to note that friends and foes alike expressed a certain contempt for the Irish soldiers." "The cowardice of the officers was retorted upon the soldiers, and I have known a commander preferred for quitting his post, when the poor soldier suffered for the same," writes Stevens in one place of the army he served with.

"When raised, there was no respect from soldier to officer, they were all fellow mountaineers. The commissioned officer could not punish his sergeant or corporal because he was his cousin or foster-brother, and they durst not correct the soldier lest he should fly in their face or run away," is his testimony as to discipline in King James's Irish army.

"Supernumeraries, seconds, reforms, or what you please to call them, were foisted upon the pay-sheet of each regiment."

Brass money was forced upon the Irish for their pay whilst the French received silver.

Commenting on the causes of the defeat at the Boyne, Stevens concludes:—

"But if it be lawful for me to give my sentiments on the matter, in my opinion much may be laid upon mismanagement, but much more upon cowardice, and am [sic] apt to believe all the clamour of treason was raised by some who had given the most eminent signs of fear to cover theirs and the general disgrace."

He mentions that the brandy ordered to be distributed before the action was not delivered

"till we were marching, when the soldiers, quitting their ranks for greediness of the liquor, not having time to stay, beat out the heads of the hogsheads and dipped into them the kettles they had to boil their meat."

The result was that "above 1,000 men were thereby rendered unfit for service, and many were left dead drunk scattered about the fields." Shame prevented the remnants of the beaten army from marching through Dublin, and caused them to halt in the fields. Stevens's own regiment was reduced from some 800 strong to "six musketeers, eight pikes, four ensigns, and one lieutenant besides myself... and yet not one of the number killed, unless they perished who were left drunk when we fled, which were four or five." Yet this, as he tells us more than once, was considered one of the crack regiments!

Still more discreditable, if possible, is the tale of the straggling march to Limerick, during which "the number of officers exceeded that of the private men, and yet not one half of the former were present."

At Limerick we hear of an abortive plot against Tyrconnel, who headed the French party in the army. Stevens, with no bias in favour of the man who had ousted his patron from the Vice-royalty, admits that the Duke "showed much prudence in this action," frustrating the plot, but concealing his know-

ledge of it. The minute account of the first siege of Limerick curiously omits any mention of Sarsfield's chief exploit, and almost ignores his name. Stevens contradicts in more than one passage Berwick's statement that there was no rain during the siege or for some time afterwards.

The successful defence of the town appears to have given tone to the Jacobite army, and enabled the writer of the *'Journal'* to refer in these complimentary terms to Limerick and Aughrim:

"We have already seen them [the Irish] defend an almost defenceless town against a victorious disciplined army, and we shall see them the following summer under all these hardships fight a battle with the utmost bravery, though overcome by numbers rather than valour."

As for the editing, the notes encroach too much upon the text. With regard to the position taken up by the Jacobite army at the Boyne, there seems some inconsistency between the comments on pp. 113 and 120, unless the disapproval in the first case is to be attributed to Berwick rather than the editor. Stevens does not appear to have shared his editor's view that La Hogue was "an extremely brave general."

#### THE LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL LIBRARY.

The University, St. Andrews, Dec. 16, 1912.

EVERY ONE who is interested in illuminated MSS. knows of the monumental work on Early Illuminated Latin MSS. which is being prepared under the auspices of certain German and Austrian societies. The joint-editor, Dr. Zimmermann, has just issued his second annual report, with an account of his tour through the libraries of England, Ireland, Russia, Sweden, &c. To those who, like myself, have experienced the kindly courtesy accorded at the cathedral libraries of Germany, Italy, and other countries to foreign students, it will be something of a shock to learn that Dr. Zimmermann was unable to make a satisfactory examination of the St. Chad Gospels, owing to the limitations imposed on him at Lichfield Cathedral Library. He had only two days' study of the MS., for two hours each day, and was charged two guineas; so that the toll levied on this distinguished visitor may be reckoned at ten shillings and sixpence per hour. And he was not allowed to take any photographs.

Possibly "the jingle of the guinea" may console them at Lichfield. But manuscript-lovers throughout the country will regret the loss of the opportunity of getting a mature judgment on this interesting MS. from an expert who has seen all extant early specimens of English and Irish illumination, including those in libraries which are rarely visited by our own palaeographers, such as the Maeseyck and Maihingen Gospels. They will regret it the more now that it seems as if the Book of St. Chad were a product of a Welsh scriptorium, and not (as has been believed hitherto) of an Irish. If that is so, then the MS. must be honoured as the great national monument of Welsh calligraphy, as the Book of Kells is of Irish, and the Book of Lindisfarne of Anglo-Saxon. The Book of St. Chad ought really to be called the Book of St. Teilo, the patron saint of Llandaff. It used to belong to the library of Llandaff Cathedral. I wish it were back there now.

W. M. LINDSAY



## NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

## Theology.

**Findlay (George G. and Mary Grace),** *WESLEY'S WORLD PARISH, a Sketch of the Hundred Years' Work of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society,* 1/net. Hodder & Stoughton; Kelly

Issued in advance of the larger 'Centenary History of Wesleyan Missions' to be published on behalf of the Missionary Society, this paper-covered volume gives a brief sketch of the general advance of Methodism in foreign countries, and its leading exponents.

**Hügel (Baron Friedrich von),** *ETERNAL LIFE, A STUDY OF ITS IMPLICATIONS AND APPLICATIONS,* 8/net.

Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark

Objection might be taken to Baron von Hügel's literary style, and his statements might often be denied and his conclusions repudiated, but unstinted praise must be given to his presentation of the ideas of great thinkers, his appreciation of the value of these ideas, and the spiritual quality of his own speculations. In a striking passage he points out that souls who live an heroic spiritual life, within great religious traditions and institutions, attain to rare and vivid religious insight, conviction, and reality, and are able to train other souls to union with God; and he concludes that we find in these, more clearly than in any philosopher as such, that *Eternal Life* consists in the relations between the human spirit and the *Eternal Spirit*, and in the keen sense of His Perfection, Simultaneity, and Prevenience, as against our imperfection, successiveness, and dependence. No injustice, however, is done to philosophers. On the contrary, their contributions to the subject of *Eternal Life* are accepted, though recognized as intellectual rather than as purely spiritual or religious. In Part I., the 'Historical Retrospect,' the author deals with such subjects as Oriental Religions, Israelitish Religion, the Hellenic Experiences, Primitive Christianity, and the Middle Ages; and attention is given to Pseudo-Dionysius, St. Thomas Aquinas, and other notable thinkers. As belonging to modern times, Spinoza and Kant are reviewed, and the exhaustive and lucid treatment of their doctrines illustrates the writer's attitude to philosophy and his valuation of the aid it may give in the search for *Eternal Life*.

Part II. of the work is devoted to a contemporary survey, and after a study of Fichte, Schleiermacher, Hegel, and Schopenhauer in the chapter on 'Philosophies derivative from Kant,' an examination is made of Biology and Epigenesis, Socialism and Present Social Problems, and Institutional Religion. Part III., 'Prospects and Conclusions,' contains one chapter on 'Final Discriminations.' The treatment of Schopenhauer and Nietzsche serves to show Baron von Hügel's critical power, apart from his ability in exposition. He maintains that Schopenhauer's asceticism, especially as to marriage, is not Christian, but Gnostic, since it aims, not at the spiritualization of the senses and the full articulation of the human spirit by the use and continence of the body, but at the suppression of the use, and the extinction of the body; and it is pointed out that to Schopenhauer the bodily functions essential to the race are intrinsically impure and utterly incapable of being spiritualized. We thus leave behind, Baron von Hügel says, not only all sane monasticism, but also the fundamental

principle of every incarnational doctrine, and he adds that only dervishes and fakirs would keep Schopenhauer company. Nietzsche he describes as "a clean liver and devoted brother," and his vogue is declared to be "due not to anything philosophical or religious, but to his brilliant and biting, witty, aphoristic, French *esprit* and style." In Baron von Hügel's judgment Nietzsche will have reputation, not for his works 'The Twilight of the Idols' and 'The Antichrist,' but for exquisite sayings in his booklets and books.

**Isles that Wait (The),** by a Lady Member of the Melanesian Mission, 1/6 S.P.C.K.

A vivid little sketch of the native workers of the Melanesian Mission, notable in missionary annals for the splendid work of Patteson.

**Pounder (R. W.),** *HISTORICAL NOTES ON THE BOOK OF REVELATION,* 5/net.

Elliot Stock  
Students of Revelation will find nothing unfamiliar here, nor does the author claim to interest the professional theologian; he writes rather for the "men and women who compose the average Church of England congregation," and aims at giving a comprehensive account of the present state of opinion on the subject.

**Rosary (A) from the City Temple,** threaded from the Writings and Sermons of the Rev. R. J. Campbell, compiled by Members of the City Temple Congregation under the General Editorship of Ernest Esdaile. Longmans

The contents of this well-produced book of meditations are representative of the preacher's now familiar ideas.

**Streatfield (G. S.),** *WORDS OF WITNESS IN DEFENCE OF THE FAITH,* 5/

Hodder & Stoughton

A series of thoughtful papers, some of which have already appeared in periodicals. They are largely interspersed with quotations from, and cautious criticisms of, other people's writings. Amongst other topics we find an interesting suggestion for a Revised Sunday Lectionary.

## Poetry.

**Higginson (James Jackson),** *SPENSER'S SHEPHERD'S CALENDER IN RELATION TO CONTEMPORARY AFFAIRS,* 6/6 net.

New York, Columbia University Press; Oxford University Press

After reading Dr. Higginson's book (which is "approved by the Department of English and Comparative Literature in Columbia University as a contribution to knowledge worthy of publication") we turned to 'The Shepherd's Calender' and read the four Eclogues for February, May, July, and September. It seems to us clear that neither the author nor the Department has any conception of how poetry is written or what its aims and functions are. Dr. Higginson sets out to prove that the apologue of the Oak and the Briar is an account of the fall and execution of the Duke of Norfolk by the machinations of Burghley; that of the Kid and the Fox an account of the relations between Burghley and his ward Essex, and so on. A comparison of any of the Eclogues with, say, 'Absalom and Achitophel' shows at once that they are not satire of the same order, being general rather than particular.

It is by this time generally agreed that before seeking for the historical allusions in any Elizabethan poem the source from which it has been translated or adapted should be found, and that part of the poem left out of account. This Dr. Higginson

does not appear to have done. Yet a separation of the elements due to Mantuanus, for example, from those personal to Spenser was, one would have thought, indispensable.

**Lawrence (Margery),** *SONGS OF CHILDHOOD, AND OTHER VERSES,* 1/6 net.

Grant Richards

We like the "other verses" better than the 'Songs of Childhood.' Some of the former have the true lyric feeling.

**Oxford Poets: ROBERT BRIDGES; COLERIDGE; SPENSER,** 5/ each.

Oxford University Press

These India-paper editions, excellently produced in every way, are most desirable possessions. The volume of Mr. Bridges's poetry includes an excellent portrait, and, excluding the eight dramas, appears in larger print than the more copious output of Coleridge and Spenser. It ends with 'Poems in Classical Prosody,' an ingenious, but, we fear, too late attempt to recover metres and quantities which have lost their hold on English.

## Bibliography.

**British Museum, INDEX TO THE CHARTERS AND ROLLS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MANUSCRIPTS,** edited by Henry John Ellis: Vol. II. RELIGIOUS HOUSES AND OTHER CORPORATIONS, AND INDEX LOCORUM FOR ACQUISITIONS FROM 1882 TO 1900, 35/ British Museum

A guide which should be very useful to scholars.

**Jacobi (Charles T.),** *SOME NOTES ON BOOKS AND PRINTING, a Guide for Authors, Publishers, and Others,* 6/net.

Chiswick Press

Among the millions of readers of printed books in the course of a year there must be a considerable and growing number sensitive to the comparative beauty or ugliness of the pages of print before them, who are yet in the dark as to how this quality is obtained, and desirous to know something of the technical details of book-production. Mr. Jacobi's book is intended primarily as a guide for the prospective author, informing him concerning all the stages through which his work must pass between the writer's study and the bookseller's counter, and explaining the way to prepare manuscript for the press, the considerations which govern the choice of type and paper, and methods of illustration and publication. We are sure, however, that the book will find many readers in the larger class to which we have referred. The author's lifelong devotion to his art and craft, his high standing among printers, and the public services he has freely rendered are known throughout the English-speaking world, and make it needless to do more than refer to them. This edition (the fourth) has been slightly enlarged and revised, while the Index has been recast. There is an ample Glossary, though we note that one term wherewith the practical printer and the sub-editor are wont to puzzle the embryo journalist and author—the "stickful"—is not explained. Needless to say, the book itself is a model of what good commercial printing should be.

## Philosophy.

**Marvin (Walter T.),** *A FIRST BOOK IN METAPHYSICS,* 6/6 net. Macmillan

An introductory book on philosophy, by an American Professor, which attempts to formulate briefly the author's neo-realism, and is specially adapted for the use of the "preceptorial method of instruction."

**History and Biography.**

**Barrett (Sir W. F.), SWEDENBORG, THE SAVANT AND THE SEER, 6d.** Watkins

The substance of this address was printed in *The Contemporary Review* of last July. It is now printed with some additions. Prof. Barrett pays full tribute to Swedenborg's eminence as a savant and seer, but does not favour the idea of a separate Church to inculcate his teaching.

**Hyndman (Henry Mayers), FURTHER REMINISCENCES, 15/ net.** Macmillan

Mr. Hyndman's second volume of reminiscences is of little less interest to the general reader than its predecessor, and is likely to be of more value to the student of our politics. The attempt to get an account of any but the most prominent movements of the seventies and eighties of last century is almost hopeless, and it is therefore specially useful to have a record of modern Socialists from one who has been connected with them from the first. The leading figures of a movement which drove republicanism into the background among the working classes between one election and the next, and transformed the electoral programmes of both parties, should be as well described as its theories, and from this point of view Mr. Hyndman is an authority. While he has always been a leader and a fighter, he is not an originator, and, unlike William Morris, he brought nothing new to the Socialist movement, but he has known every one connected with it. The attitude of the mass of the people towards Socialism, after thirty years' preaching, is perhaps still summed up in sleepy Sussex's reply to Mrs. Hyndman: "Thank you, marm. You thinks so! I thinks otherwise." The author's judgments on a number of well-known contemporaries will be read with interest, though his remembrance of his success in debates with some of them does not always coincide with the popular view.

**Poole (Austin Lane), HENRY THE LION, 2/6 net.** Oxford, Blackwell; London, Simpkin & Marshall

The Lothian Historical Essay for 1912. In 102 pages it gives a carefully documented summary of the subject.

**Sayce (Rev. A. H.), PATRIARCHAL PALESTINE, Canaan and the Canaanites before the Israelitish Conquest, 4/ S.P.C.K.** Revised edition.

**Geography and Travel.**

**Belloc (Hilaire), THE RIVER OF LONDON, 5/ net.** Foulis

Since Mr. Belloc has taken to producing books at his present pace we have sought in vain for a return to the happy style of 'The Path to Rome' or 'Hills and the Sea.' 'The River of London' shows, however, fewer signs of hasty composition than some of its immediate predecessors. It contains the development of part of the argument in the author's 'Warfare in England,' and traces out the causes of London's evolution in a manner which should delight the most exigent of modern geographers. We cannot help expressing surprise at the statement, "But we live in a time when most things are dying." Is Mr. Belloc's faith leaving him, or is he merely wearied by too much writing?

The book is attractively produced, and contains sixteen excellent, if over-optimistic illustrations in colour by Mr. John Muirhead. There are 146 pages, of which 13 are blank or contain only chapter-headings. Why, then, do the publishers advertise the book as containing 200 pp.?

**Cambridge County Geographies: LINLITHGOWSHIRE, by T. S. Muir; and RUTLAND, by G. Phillips, 1/6 each.**

Cambridge University Press  
Two further additions to this excellent and well-illustrated little series.

**Hellenic Travellers' Club, PROCEEDINGS, 1912, 1/ net.** Horace Marshall

The Hellenic Travellers' Club, whose constitution, rules, and members are printed here, includes a host of distinguished Greek scholars. Last Easter Greece was visited on the Dunottar Castle, and this volume gives the lectures and sermons delivered on board by Canon James of Malvern, the Head Master of Eton, Dr. Grundy, Dr. Gow, &c. A rather gushing account of the 'Iphigenia in Tauris' as played at Bradfield by Miss Lillah McCarthy and the cast from the Kingsway Theatre is added. We think a paper on the differences between ancient and modern Greek would have been more to the point. The lectures, as giving in unaffected language the hints and explanations of experts, are of distinct value. There are a few illustrations, but the maps mentioned by the speakers are not reproduced. Next Easter there will be a tour to the Isles of Greece, or, if that district is still in a state of disturbance, to North Africa, Naples, Pæstum, &c.

**Reminiscences of a Sunny Clime, by M. E. W., 2/6 net.** Simpkin & Marshall  
Third edition.

**Spender (Harold), IN PRAISE OF SWITZERLAND: BEING THE ALPS IN PROSE AND VERSE, 5/ net.** Constable

Mr. Harold Spender may be congratulated on a book which will please all who care for mountains and for Alpine literature. It is always easy to point out omissions in an anthology, and it is impossible to please everybody. "Tartarin" we should have preferred in his French dress, for in English garb he loses much of his charm. The most curious omission is that of nearly all German writing. There is such a mass of German Alpine literature that any collection which ignores it must be incomplete, and though Schiller, for instance, is named, there is nothing from his works. Space should certainly have been found for Hazlitt's description of his passage of the Mont Cenis, and perhaps for something else from his 'Notes of a Journey through France and Italy.' Some of J. A. Symonds's prose is, in our opinion, better than his poems which are given; and we could have spared 'The Prisoner of Chillon' if we had been given something from R. L. Stevenson and some of Talfourd's writing. The Shakespearean quotations have a certain interest, but we suggest that they have nothing to do with the "praise" of Switzerland—a criticism which may, however, be applied to other pages in Mr. Spender's collection. We should have liked something from Mr. Clinton Dent's 'Above the Snow Line,' and we wish that space had been made for a passage from Mr. Claud Schuster's recent book.

If we venture to suggest additions, it must not be thought that we are ungrateful for a collection which includes the best descriptions of the mountains and the most thrilling tales of Alpine climbing. There are one or two trifling misprints (repeated in the Index) which should be corrected in a second edition.

**Sports and Pastimes.**

**Bell (Lady), LITTLE GAMES FOR COUNTRY HOUSES, 1/ net.** Humphreys

A mild satire upon entertainers and entertained.

**Sociology.**

**McKechnie (William Sharp), THE NEW DEMOCRACY AND THE CONSTITUTION, 6/ net.** John Murray

Dr. McKechnie has written a book full of warning—much of it, we regret to say, only too necessary: warning of the danger of uncontrolled Cabinet domination; warning to trade unions of a tendency to prevent the reward of the highest technical work; warning to democracy as a whole that the majority—being uneducated in the right sense of the word—are not competent to rule themselves, far less the minority. What the learned Doctor is not concerned to do is to lay the blame for this incompetence at the right door, or to urge those able to lead to bestir themselves from their sloth and self-seeking.

Moreover, his exaggeration is not only unnecessary, but even harmful, as it will prejudice his case just in those quarters where most good might be expected from its presentment. For instance, there is overstatement in the phrase that the citizen "can hardly move among the meshes of innumerable Acts of Parliament whose very titles he has barely heard"; also in saying that "there is no hole or cranny in the national life into which [State intervention] has not penetrated"; and, again, there is understatement, so long as women are not directly represented, in the dictum that at present "the will of the people is the will only of somewhat more than half of them."

Dr. McKechnie rightly blames the Government because owners of land seem to have been singled out for taxation rather than our commercial magnates, who now make greater profits; but, while admitting that the Government is more astute than fair, we think he would have been fairer himself if he had pointed out the limits of a policy of Tariff Reform as a means of redressing the balance.

But we thank him sincerely for his warning against a reliance on legislation to bring about a new earth, if not a new heaven, when it is the minds of men that need reform. Rightly he says: "Legal restraints are likely to prove bonds of paper, if unaccompanied by the moral qualities that enforce them." Further, with no desire to uphold snobbery, we agree with his warning against the absence of a deferential spirit towards those worthy of respect.

The greatest harm is accruing from the fact that many measures which are hard to defend are given the force of law in order to avoid facing the fundamental unfairness of the relations between the wage-earner and the "profiteer." We think Dr. McKechnie fails in not perceiving this as one essential root of the troubles of to-day.

**Munro (William Bennett), THE GOVERNMENT OF AMERICAN CITIES, 10/ net.** Macmillan

The Professor of Municipal Government at Harvard has written a study, uniform with his 'Government of European Cities,' which possesses a special interest in view of the curious experiments in local administration now being conducted in the United States. We have heard a good deal about the tendency of the State legislatures to attempt to control the administrative work of the cities, and the unsatisfactory results attained thereby, and recent political changes in the States have illustrated the peculiar position of the Mayoralty. But of Commission Government less has been heard. Since Galveston in 1901 was "put into receivership" more than two hundred municipalities have followed its example; the majority of these, however, are towns with a population under 5,000. The author is of opinion that the



system has, up to the present, amply justified itself. So far, indeed, does he favour it as to express some surprise that England manages "to secure efficient and economical administration" without the use of Commission Government.

Dr. Munro has produced a thoroughly satisfactory work, which has neither the dryness of the average textbook nor the superficiality of a work for the general reader, but the valuable characteristics of both classes.

**Railton (Commissioner G. S.), FORWARD AGAINST MISERY**, being an Illustrated Review of Part of the Social Operations of the Salvation Army, with an Introduction by General Bramwell Booth.

101, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

The new General appeals for funds in his Introduction, and his wife occupies the first chapter with similar matter. The rest of the book is occupied with various life-stories and expositions of the Army's work, with illustrations.

### Education.

**Baldwin (Simeon E.), THE RELATIONS OF EDUCATION TO CITIZENSHIP**, 6/ net.

New Haven, Yale University Press; London, Frowde

A thoughtful and well-balanced study of the duties and opportunities of the educated American. Mr. Baldwin thinks that the first two years of a college course should be largely devoted to enforced study of general information; that teaching on public questions ought to be positive, and show a distinct position in the teacher; and that civics is apt to be elaborated at too early a stage. The inculcation of "sanity"—a word, we learn, which has acquired a new force of late years—and of respect for authority is as much needed in England as in the United States; but we have not here the exposure to personal attacks and the difficulties of Constitution, to take two points only, which are familiar in America. Mr. Baldwin includes in his lectures a few well-chosen quotations from men of mark in education and philosophy.

**Buckton (Alice Mary), A CATECHISM OF LIFE**, 1/ net. Methuen

In this slight volume the child's demands for knowledge are satisfied in simple and suitable language. Incidentally valuable information on personal cleanliness and health is provided. Physiological definitions have been avoided, the child's organs being characterized by the particular part they play in the routine of his daily life. The Catechism is intended as a guide for the teacher, not as an exercise for his pupils.

### School-Books.

**Eckmann-Chatrian, L'INVASION, OU LE FOU YÉGOR**, edited with Notes and Vocabulary by A. Wilson-Green, "Pitt Press Series," 3/ Cambridge University Press

The double personality of Eckmann-Chatrian provides an excellent mixture of history and romance for school reading. Mr. Wilson-Green's notes pay due attention to biography, grammar, and idiom. We do not approve, as we have said before, of the addition of a Vocabulary, preferring to see a young student use his dictionary.

**Wilmot-Buxton (E. M.), STORIES FROM SCOTTISH HISTORY**, 1/6 Methuen

A welcome supplement to the ordinary class-book on history, describing stirring incidents in Scottish history in a bright and easy style.

### Fiction.

**Hodder & Stoughton's Sevenpennies: THE HEART OF PRINCESS OSRA**, by Anthony Hope; and **A LITTLE GREEN WORLD**, by J. E. Buckrose.

**Johnston (Mary), CEASE FIRING**, 6/

Constable

War, in its horrible reality, yet with its compensating beauties—beauties of character, born of tragedy—is Miss Johnston's theme in this book. It is no love-story in the usual manner of historical fiction, with war merely as a setting, but a tale of the American Civil War itself, as seen through the eyes of the Confederate fighters, amongst whom certain characters stand out in whom we are particularly interested. Their tales are told but as a means to an end—the interpretation of war, with its folly glorified here and there by idealized human nature.

Désirée Gaillard, into whose home the chances of battle bring Edward Cary, is beautiful in peace. In war, when she is married to him and sees only glimpses of him while sharing his fortunes, she adds to love that refinement of patriotic zeal which the author knows well how to portray. During the terrible siege of Vicksburg she is seen at her best, and after this any other end than her death by Cary's side would be an anticlimax. Any regret would mean that one belittled the rare intimacy that was theirs during their lifetime. Memory goes back to their conversation at Little Creek:—

"I should like to die on a day like this," said Désirée. "Just such a day—and life so strong and sweet! To touch, taste, smell, hear, see, feel, and know it all—and then to go, carrying the flavour with you!"

"With which to set up housekeeping again?"

"With which to set up housekeeping again—in a larger, better house."

There is pathos about that "better housekeeping," seen in the light of their strange wooing and few short weeks of married life. Without doubt the ending is right; but it should have come sooner, or we should have heard less of Désirée after the conversation to which reference has just been made. That is our only complaint—she has shown her mettle: her further exposition of it was unnecessary and unnatural. The scenes of warfare and the thoughts of the combatants are admirably realized.

**Leroux (Gaston), THE MAN WITH THE BLACK FEATHER**, translated by Edgar Jepson, 6/ Hurst & Blackett

The black feather is the "ego" that appears again and again in a man as he is reincarnated age after age. Happily, few people are so troubled by it as the in-offensive little rubber-stamp maker who, on retirement from a blameless working career, suddenly becomes possessed by a rollicking criminal "ego" of some centuries before. The story develops into farce, and its horrors become absurdities.

**MacDonald (Ronald), RAYMOND LANCASTER**, 6/ John Murray

Hope is raised on the first page of this book, by p. 25 we are in the grip of a strange excitement, and to the end the interest holds. The author has the power of creating characters that are not easily forgotten, and even his sketches appeal to the imagination. The handling of the detailed portraits is just as sure, and the story is of real interest.

**Muspratt (Horace), TWO CAN PLAY**, 6/ Long

A tale of sporting society of little merit. The wit is primitive, the conversation undistinguished, and the whole atmosphere common.

**Siri Ram, Revolutionist, a Transcript from Life, 1907-1910**, 6/ Constable

The writer of this book is evidently well acquainted with India; his description of native student life is excellent, and his style of writing good. Yet he lacks the art of selection by which a vivid picture is achieved. Incidents that have nothing to do with the story are crowded in with photographic detail, and the contrast between the ruling race and the ruled is insisted upon with irritating and unnecessary emphasis. The story might safely have been left to point its own moral.

**Vane (George), THE LOVE DREAM**, 6/ Lane

The English country-house surroundings in this tale of Sicilian vengeance are far pleasanter than the plot, ingenious though that is.

**Watson (Helen H.), WHEN THE KING CAME SOUTH**, 6/ R.T.S.

An agreeable love-story of the days of Cavaliers and Roundheads told by the heroine. She is a young lady of high principles, which she follows ruthlessly to the point of flying in the face of Providence; but she retains her ideals, and doubtless will attain happiness, if the sequel is revealed.

### Juvenile.

**Barter-Snow (Laura A.), BARNEY BOY**, 1/6

Partridge

A simple story for young children, in which Barney Boy, a precocious lad, succeeds in his one aim in life, the recovery of his ancestral property.

**Deslys (Charles), THE LAST OF THE PALADINS; OR, THE HERMITAGE OF KARL THE GREAT**, 3/6 R.T.S.

The days of Charlemagne here provide an abundance of romantic incident which should appeal to boys.

**Gibbons (Margaret), THE "GOOD-NIGHT" STORIES**, 2/ net. Year-Book Press

The fairy stories here given are well conceived in plot, and we can commend them, except in vocabulary. The author has hardly realized the simplicity of style necessary for her audience.

**Herbert Strang's Annual, 1913**

Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton

This favourite maintains the high standard of its predecessors in its stories of adventure and school-life. The coloured plates are excellent, while the black-and-white illustrations are devoted to sensational scenes.

**Lee (Albert), THE EARL'S SIGNATURE**, 3/6 Pilgrim Press

This is a story of the days of Henry VIII., and depicts the forgery of an earl's signature by a wily abbot to secure large estates for the Church. The plot is well conceived, and the tale provides interesting reading.

**Macdonald (Robert M.), THE OPAL HUNTERS; OR, THE MEN OF RED CREEK CAMP**, 3/6 Partridge

Exciting incidents follow one another so closely in this story that interest never flags till everything is unravelled in the final chapter. It is a capital book for boys.

**Outram (Mary Frances), BRANAN THE PICT**, 2/6 R.T.S.

A healthy tone pervades this story of adventure, which includes a graphic picture of the life and times of St. Columba. Scotch boys especially will delight in the character of Branan and his exploits in the Western Isles.

**Topelius (Z.), THE KING'S RING**, 3/6

Pilgrim Press

This romance of the days of Gustavus Adolphus is concerned with the machinations of a wily Jesuit and their defeat by a clever woman.

## General.

**Books that Count**, a Dictionary of Standard Books, edited by W. Forbes Gray, 5/ net. A. & C. Black

A guide to literature on the lines of this book has long been required—one designed to let the ordinary reader and the young student know the scope of the chief books in every department of knowledge which are at once modern, cheap, and authoritative. Mr. Gray has made a good selection for a beginning, and his notes will be of real value to those for whom the book is designed. The system of classification is adequate, and there are two good Indexes. We regret to see among the authors recommended the names of one or two whose books have been condemned, in these columns and elsewhere, as containing both mere fabrications and gross misconceptions. The works of such writers may be used by advanced students able to check their statements, but should never be put in the hands of the general reader.

**Irving (Washington), THE SKETCH BOOK**, edited by T. Balston, 2/ Frowde

A handy and charming edition of a charming book, which, we remind readers at this season, includes four papers on the old-fashioned Christmas. The editor's notes are adequate, and his Introduction is apt in its appreciation of Irving, though it might have been more definite concerning his life.

**Irving (Washington), THE SKETCH BOOK**, with an Introduction by T. Balston, 1/ net. Frowde

The 'Sketch Book' is also available in the neat form of 'The World's Classics,' with Mr. Balston's Introduction.

**Legge (Major R. F.), GUIDE TO PROMOTION FOR OFFICERS IN SUBJECT (A) (I) (REGIMENTAL DUTIES)**, 4/ net. Gale & Polden

Fourth edition, revised to date.

**Seton (Ernest Thompson), THE BOOK OF WOODCRAFT AND INDIAN LORE**, 6/ net. Constable

Mr. Seton's books possess a freshness and charm of their own. No other modern writer gives us such vivid and intimate pictures of Nature. This book, written as a guide for the boy scouts of America, should also prove acceptable to those of England.

The whole science of woodcraft is bound up with the history of the Red Indians, and readers will find here a fund of information as to the habits and customs of this rapidly vanishing race. It is painful to compare their present degradation with their former greatness, and Mr. Seton's sympathetic descriptions make us regret the ravages of civilization.

## FOREIGN.

## Geography and Travel.

**Mission Marchand: JOURNAL DE ROUTE DU DR. J. ÉMILY**, 25fr. Paris, Hachette

Though late in appearing, this diary of Dr. J. Emily, who was in medical charge of the Mission, is full of interest, both political and geographical. The Doctor sailed from Bordeaux so long ago as March 6th, 1896, for Dakar in Senegambia, where he collected an escort of Senegals and proceeded three months later to French Congo. There he and the Mission generally were employed in pacifying the Lower Congo, which was in a state of revolt, and the special journey towards the Nile may be dated from November 19th, 1897. Its object, as stated by Capt. Marchand, the leader, was to relieve

some straitening in the large share of Africa possessed by France, and to increase that area by pushing its frontiers to the Nile. There was evidently great delay in the advance, and much time was lost in waiting for the rise of water which would carry the expedition by the Bahr el Ghazal through the swamps to Fashoda. The passage of these swamps was in every respect difficult, and is graphically described. At one time the ill-defined channel proved to be a *cul de sac*; at another the boat "grounded" on the back of a hippopotamus; and at all times mosquitoes in myriads were thirsting for blood. Still, Fashoda was reached on July 10th, 1898. It was but a heap of bricks with "quantities of mud," yet it represented much to the Mission. How possession was taken in the name of the French Government; how the ceremony had its evil omen, for in hoisting the colours the halyard broke and the flag fell to earth; how the Mahdists attacked and were driven off; and how Kitchener appeared on the scene, are all told in the diary. His management of a difficult and delicate task is not forgotten, and in various parts of the book is referred to with generous appreciation, which perhaps was made easier by the recollection of his services in 1870, thus recorded:—

"Et leur chef à tous [Kitchener], qui fut le lieutenant de l'infortuné et héroïque Gordon, n'est-il pas en Égypte depuis près de vingt ans? Il est, de plus, et de longue date, un ami de la France, lui qui, en 1870, a porté les armes pour nous dans l'état-major de Chanzy."

Still, human nature must be permitted the sigh, "ils restent et nous partons," when, in compliance with instructions from Paris, Fashoda was evacuated, and the Mission, declining the offer of a passage by the Nile, returned to France by Abyssinia and Jibuti, a port opposite Aden in French Somaliland. By doing so they suffered considerable hardship, but on the other hand were hospitably welcomed by the Abyssinians and Menelek the Negus at Adis Abbaba, his capital.

The volume is well turned out: the type is good, and the margins are ample; the illustrations are numerous and good, and there is a sketch-map of the country traversed.

## General.

**Bibliothèque Française, XIX<sup>e</sup> Siècle: CHATEAUBRIAND, Textes choisis et commentés par André Beaunier**, 2 vols., 1fr. 50 each. Paris, Plon-Nourrit

M. Beaunier has managed to compress the essence of the fifty volumes of Chateaubriand into two of 300 pages each. Fifty pages are given to 'Atala,' 25 to 'Le Génie du Christianisme,' 30 to 'Les Martyrs,' and 65 to the 'Mémoires d'Outre-Tombe.' We have already recommended this cheap and elegant series to students who wish to familiarize themselves with the main currents of French literature.

**Cathlin (Léon), LEUR PETIT GARÇON: HISTOIRES PLUS VRAIES QU'IL NE FAUDRAIT**, 3fr. 50. Paris, Perrin

This is a serious study of the way in which children should not be brought up, and should be presented by friends to the parents of spoilt darlings. It is written in that spirit of piquancy and candour which is particularly French.

**Hugo (Victor), ACTES ET PAROLES—AVANT L'EXIL, 1841-51, and PENDANT L'EXIL, 1852-70; LETTRES À LA FIANCEE, 1820-22; and LES QUATRE VENTS DE L'ESPRIT**, 1/ net each. Nelson

New editions.

## OXFORD NOTES.

THE PRINCE OF WALES is in residence, and is reported to be thoroughly enjoying college life. Our duty is to respect his privacy—to allow him to possess his soul in peace within his appropriately cloistered retreat. Therefore no more need be said than that we are very glad to have him here.

A Commission, apparently, impends. The Prime Minister a few days ago announced in the House of Commons that he has been giving serious thought to the subject. Those who are moving in the matter frankly proclaim the intention of rendering Oxford more democratic. What does this exactly mean? And do the most recent developments make in any such direction?

At first sight it might seem that the latest legislation was tending the other way; but only at first sight. The instalment of the Chancellor's comprehensive scheme of reforms that has been submitted during this term to the judgment of Congregation relates to nothing less than our Constitution itself. It is perhaps hardly necessary to explain that the existing form of government involves the co-operation of three bodies (not to mention a fourth, "The Ancient House of Congregation," which is a mere survival without real powers), namely, the Hebdomadal Council, Congregation, and Convocation. The Council consists of twenty-three members, five of them officials, and the remaining eighteen elected by Congregation: six from the Heads of Houses, six from the Professoriate, and six from members of Convocation of five years' standing. It was proposed to abolish these orders, or, in other words, to strip the higher ranks of the privilege of special representation. On the face of it, a most democratic proposal! Yet this proposal was incontinently rejected by Congregation.

The opposition came from the Professors. They calculated, rightly or wrongly, that under the suggested system of free election they would be squeezed out. The Colleges, so they thought, would again have it all their own way as of yore. Now, as Lord Curzon has said in his famous Memorandum, "the places reserved for Professors indicate the avowed desire of the Commission of 1850 to restore and fortify the Professoriate as representing the University side of academic teaching and administration." Have, then, the conditions in the meantime so changed that there is no longer any danger of the professorial claim to "a place in the sun" being ignored, on the strength of some alleged principle to the effect that "the University is a University of Colleges"? If not, the democratic colour worn by the new measure would seem to serve merely as a cloak for reaction. But it is clear that to this day the Colleges represent the Haves and the Professors the Have-nots. The Colleges, with most of the wealth and most of the corporate feeling on their side, cannot but feel and act as glorified public schools. Their business, as they conceive it, is to house young men of the more prosperous classes during the difficult three or four years of adolescence; to provide a healthy atmosphere in which their morals and manners may develop; to inculcate in all a respect, and in a few a taste, for sound learning of the traditional type; and at the end of their undergraduate course to send them out into the world to serve Church and State in the spirit of gentlemen. It is a great and worthy ideal, and, moreover, is one that to a large extent is actually realized. But this very success of the College system is apt to beget a one-sided view of the function of the University. For where, if not at a University, is research to be carried on and discovery



made? But the typical "researcher" and discoverer is certainly neither the undergraduate nor the College tutor. It might perhaps be otherwise if there were an absolute rule that no election to a Fellowship could take place until a man had carried on research-work to good purpose during the three years between his Bachelor's and his Master's degree. As things are, the Professoriate stands primarily and mainly for living, growing science as distinct from a more or less erudite pedagogy. If, then, the principle of democracy as applied to academic matters means anything at all, it may surely be cited in support of those who represent the unprivileged studies, the new upstart, unrespectable subjects and ideas. The Colleges do indeed make certain contributions from their superfluity to research, as some of them can well afford to do, thus seeking to allay the appetite of the beast with sopas. But no one can say that research pays at Oxford—that it provides the master-key to a successful academic career. The Professoriate, then, is perfectly justified in claiming special representation in Council until, with or without the help of a Commission, it shall have forced research to the front. We are a "teaching University," it is said. By all means let us remain so. But at least let us teach our own discoveries along with those of other people. Perhaps the undergraduates do not detect the staleness in the ordinary College teaching. But the research students would—if we had any.

To consider next the case of Congregation. As at present constituted, it consists, apart from certain ex-officio members, of persons of Masters' standing qualified by residence for a certain time within a mile and a half of Carfax. Once it was a guild composed of all the Masters and Teachers of the University. By 1850, however, when the Commission came to overhaul our Constitution, most of the real power of Congregation had gone. Convocation had usurped its rights of legislation. So the Commission set about restoring the authority of the teaching element in Oxford, their expressed intention being "to supply a Council of wise and liberal temper, alive to academical interests, and not likely to degenerate into a mere popular assembly." This admirable scheme, however, came to grief on its way through Parliament. The resident Master without academic function was interpolated by an amendment that perhaps had more interest than principle behind it. The result is that nowadays some two-fifths of Congregation consist of persons whose practical experience in regard to the educational needs of the University is nil. It is proposed, therefore, that the non-professionals be relegated to their proper place—Convocation. Moreover, Congregation has gratefully accepted the measure. Thus it appears that those whose privileges are curtailed regard the relegation in question as a relief. They—or rather their successors, since vested interests are to be respected—can henceforward attend to their parishes or their patients without fear of an almost weekly whip.

"But all disfranchisement as such is anti-democratic," says the academic Tory, tongue in cheek. If democracy mean like treatment for all so far as their functions are alike, then, on the contrary, democratic justice demands that those whose teaching functions constitute them a special class should not be herded indiscriminately with others whose rights and duties are those of general control, not of expert administration. It might seem to some, however, that the new scheme is too narrow, since the resident Master engaged in research that brings neither academic employment nor

remuneration is thereby left out of account. The remedy is plain. The authentic "researcher" of Master's standing must no longer lack office and endowment within the University. The principle that teaching is lifeless if unaccompanied by research is matched by its converse, namely, that every "researcher" will be the better for some teaching work.

Meanwhile, Convocation remains in all essentials unreformed. The proposed machinery for taking a poll may somewhat augment its power of self-expression. Again, the recent reduction in the composition fees payable by those who seek membership ought in time to produce a not inconsiderable widening of the franchise. But the bolder step of restoring to Congregation the control of purely educational matters has not been taken. Perhaps, after all, it is as well that this ultimate Court of Appeal should continue to stand as an embodiment of the democratic principle. "A mere popular assembly," to quote again the somewhat contemptuous expression of the Commissioners of 1850, is contemptible only in so far as it behaves as such.

Convocation will have a chance of demonstrating its quality when the statute recently passed by Congregation for the freeing of our theological degrees comes before it for final ratification. Not so many years ago, when the comparatively minor question of allowing laymen to examine in theology was submitted to it, it acted like a howling mob. If it would live down that disgrace, now is the opportunity. In Congregation proceedings were not only decorous, but also impressive. The united body of the theological professors backed the measure, and their spokesmen—the Warden of Keble and Canon Scott Holland—displayed both statesmanship and a broad spirit of religious toleration in the presentation of their case. The Church has come to see that, constituted as it now is, the University has no right to evaluate religious faith, though it, of course, remains within its province to evaluate theological knowledge. The country parson may not be exactly enlightened, but he is a man of affairs, and in his way keeps pace with the times, so that it is very doubtful if this time the Sheldonian will resound with cries of "Anti-Christ," as on the last occasion, when, under the provocation of mob-feeling, he temporarily lost his head.

It remains to take note of a statute carried through during this term without much fuss that is primarily designed to bring diploma students, as is perfectly right and proper, under proctorial jurisdiction. Incidentally they must incur the full expense of becoming members of the University, or else in certain exceptional circumstances, as notably when above the age of twenty-five, may register on payment of a small fee. Members of Ruskin College, it is to be observed, are included in the privileged class. Unfortunately, this requirement of membership will bear very hardly on some of those who hitherto have attached themselves to Oxford in order to take a short course in some advanced and specialized course of study. If under the age of twenty-five, they will normally have to join a College, or else the non-collegiate body, of which the organization has developed into that of a somewhat cheaper College ranging side by side with the rest. Whereas a woman student can work for a diploma at a cost of about 11., exclusive of the fees charged for the actual course of instruction, a man must, in his first year, pay, under the head of such additional charges, at least 111., only about half of this going to the University, whilst the quite unnecessary middleman

pockets the balance. The remedy is clearly to lower the age at which direct registration, carrying with it a truly non-collegiate status, is possible; or else, as has been suggested already in these columns, to institute, with the help of some wealthy benefactor, a Diploma College, students of which would have access to Diploma Courses on the terms already accorded to members of Ruskin College.

Perhaps too much has been said of policies, and not enough of passing events. But who shall attempt to keep pace with the industries and excitements of modern Oxford? No longer do we "sit beside our nectar." It is active doing from morning to night for all, and a very healthy and happy kind of active doing. There is nothing wrong with the life. The only pity is that more are not enabled to share in it. M.

### 'HEARTS ADRIFT.'

Junior Conservative Club, December 14, 1912.

I BEG to object to the terms of the review of my novel 'Hearts Adrift' in your paper. It is a misstatement of facts. There is no marriage between a retired Indian civil servant and a French girl. In fact, the retired civil servant never meets her at all in the course of the whole book.

Then, if you read the review, you will be able to decide whether the critic who says that the novel "concerns," &c., is entitled to describe my work as rather weakly written. GEORGE RAFFALOVICH.

\*\* We greatly regret that our reviewer inadvertently omitted the words "the son of" in his notice, but must admit that he has furnished us with ample justification for his criticism of the author's style.

### NEW YEAR MAGAZINES.

THE January number of *Bedrock*, completing the first year of the publication, will contain: 'The Warfare against Tuberculosis,' by L. E. Metchnikoff, translated by Sir E. Ray Lankester; 'The Milk Problem,' by Eric Pritchard; 'Science and Spiritualism,' by Sir Bryan Donkin; 'How could I Prove that I had been to the South Pole?' by H. H. Turner; and articles from the pens of Prof. J. Joly, Dr. Ivor Tuckett, and others, together with reviews, research notes, and notes on novelties in scientific apparatus.

*Blackwood* for January will open with the first part of the serial story 'Happy-go-Lucky,' by Ian Hay. C. W. C. writes on 'The Wrongs of Ulster,' Mr. T. F. Farman on 'French Military Aviation in 1912,' and Mr. Arthur Page on 'Ireland and the Empire.' 'The Trail to Newville' is an interlude in a Canadian tour. The "tale" for the month, which is entitled 'My Grandfather's Story,' is signed 'E. J. Langley'—a pseudonym. Other pseudonymous contributions are 'The Flutes of Fear,' by C. G. C. T., and 'Lights,' by 'Marcos.' 'An Off Day,' a story by Mr. Norman Pearson of a shooting party, and 'Musings without Method' complete the number.

*Chambers's Journal* for January will contain the following: 'The Ship of Shadows,' by John Foster, Chaps. I.-VII.; 'Ancestral Memory and Dreams,' by M. McIntyre Wilson; 'A Case of Nerves,' by Theodora Wilson Wilson; 'Sir William Arrol,' by James H. Young; 'It is Time to Go Abroad,' by Lady Napier of Magdala; 'Amulets,' by Algernon Warren; 'Some Patients and their Ways,' by E. Whiteside; 'The Panamá Railway,' by W. B. Lord; 'Boat Troubles and a Remedy,' by 'Skipper'; 'The Ocean Motor-Liner,' by W. O. Horsnail; 'Fresh Light on Charles Dickens,' by Sir Henry Lucy; 'Three Pacific Islands'; 'Mecca as a Turkish Asset,' by A. J. P. Crawford; 'The Derelict,' by Walter Wood; 'The Heart of Things,' by Henry Leach; 'Studies in Bird Migration,' by the Hon. G. Graham-Murray; 'The Rabbits of Glendargue'; and 'The Magic of Phrases,' by C. P. Gordon.

In *The Cornhill Magazine* for January appears the first chapter of a serial by Mr. E. F. Benson, entitled 'Thorley Weir,' a tale of English life pivoted upon a cultured middleman who exploits

the work of promising beginners in art and letters. Mrs. de la Pasture (Lady Clifford) contributes the customary instalment of 'Michael Ferrys.' Judge Parry's latest creation reappears in a new episode, 'Christmas with John Honorius.' 'What came of a Begging Letter,' by Sir Algernon West, tells how the "Ada Lewis Home" was founded. In 'Maharajapore and Punniar' Major G. F. MacMunn gives an account of the Gwalior campaign of 1843. India furnishes also an episode told by Sir E. C. Cox, 'The Devilry of Ghoolam Rasool.' Miss Edith Sellers describes a discussion upon 'A Question of Good Manners'—one aspect of the treatment of women—in a debating club of Finnish working-folk. 'Found—an Actor,' by Miss Emily H. Buckingham, relates the "discovery" of Edmund Keene in the Teignmouth Theatre by Mr. Drury, once the Head Master of Harrow. In 'New Lamps for Old' Mr. C. G. Chenevix Trench describes his delight at finding the erstwhile technicalities of Grimm's Law a living key to the dialects of the Aryan tribes of the East, and in classical mythology the essence of their superstitions. 'The Riders of the Plains,' by Miss Agnes Deans Cameron, is a brief tribute to the labours and heroism of the Canadian North-West Mounted Police. An article by B. Austin, 'Side-lights on the Balkan War,' is topical. 'Freedom,' by John Barnett, is a short story; and Mrs. Violet Jacob contributes a poem, 'The Doo' Cot up the Braes.' Mr. Stanley J. Weyman writes a brief appreciation of the late James Beresford Atlay, who did much for *The Cornhill*; and Sir Hugh Clifford adds a postscript to his article on Sir William Butler in the December number.

*Harper* for January will contain: 'A God in Israel,' a story by Norman Duncan; 'My Quest in the Arctic, Second Paper,' by Vilhjalmur Stefánsson; 'The Story of Alpheus Motley,' a story by Richard Washburn Child; 'Presage,' a poem by Richard Le Gallienne; 'Pronouns of Address,' by T. R. Lounsbury; 'Man Proposes,' a story by Elizabeth Jordan; 'At Evening,' a poem by B. Mac Arthur; Reynolds's 'Lady Stanhope,' engraved on wood by Henry Wolf, with comment by W. Stanton Howard; 'On the Way to Africa,' by Stewart Edward White; 'Noblesse,' a story by Mary E. Wilkins Freeman; 'Old-Fashioned Children,' by E. S. Martin; 'Transients,' a poem by Theodosia Garrison; the continuation of 'The Judgment House,' by Sir Gilbert Parker; 'Our Painter,' a story by Louise Closser Hale; 'The Agriculture of the Future,' by J. Russell Smith; 'Comfort,' a story by Mrs. Henry Dudeney; 'The People of the Flints,' by H. Newell Wardle; and 'Son Love,' a story by W. Gilmore Beymer.

*The Pall Mall Magazine* for January will contain the following articles: 'The New Land Policy,' by E. G. Hemmerde, and 'A Criticism of the New Land Policy,' by Capt. Pretyman; 'Norman Angell, War-breaker,' by John Hilton; 'Crosses the Connoisseur,' by C. Reginald Grundy; 'The Case of the Modern Spinster,' by Sarah Grand; 'Panama, City of Madmen,' by J. Fleming Wilson; 'The Theatre,' by D. K. Douglas; 'Haunted Houses,' by R. H. Benson; and 'The News,' by Hilaire Belloc. Fiction will be represented by 'The Leveller,' by Donal Hamilton Haines; 'Fanny, a Failure,' by S. G. Tallentyre; 'The Secret,' by Frank Savile; 'That Great Man,' by Laurence Clarke; 'The Mystery of the Vathek,' by Martin Swayne; and 'Dinah does her Best,' by A. E. James. 'Life in Little' consists of three parts: 'A Consultation,' by Alan Raleigh; 'At the Station,' by Alfred Ollivant; and 'Gratitude,' by H. S.

In the January number of *Scribner* Mr. Price Collier's articles on 'Germany and the Germans' are continued, the third of the series being entitled 'A Land of Damned Professors.' Mr. J. B. Bishop contributes an article on 'The French in Panama.' Mr. John Fox's novel 'The Heart of the Hills' is continued; the first instalment appears of a novel by Mrs. Edith Wharton, entitled 'The Custom of the Country'; and 'Elizabeth' contributes notes on 'Furniture and Furnishing.'

#### BOOK SALE.

At Messrs. Sotheby's sale on the 10th inst. and two following days the best prices realized were as follows: A large collection of tracts relating to Essex, in 51 cases, 21l. McKenny and Hall, History of the Indian Tribes of North America, 3 vols., 1838, 33l. Shakespeare, Fourth Folio, 1685, 32l. Saxton, Maps of England and Wales, 1679, 32l. Portraits of Members of the Kit-Cat Club, 1736, 30l. Piranesi, Vedute di Roma, 2 vols., n.d., 62l. Chaucer, Works, Kelmscott Press edition, 1896, 64l. Gritsch, Quadragesimale Tripartitum, 1475, 27l. 10s.

### Literary Gossip.

THE SESSIONAL CARD of the Royal Historical Society includes important research papers by Messrs. C. K. Webster and J. E. C. Green, both History lecturers at Cambridge. Papers are also promised by Abbot Gasquet on historical researches in Rome, and by Mr. Tedder on the Anglo-American Bibliography of British History since the Middle Ages, which is now in active preparation under the general editorship of Dr. G. W. Prothero.

The same Society has three volumes of the "Camden Series" in the press for issue in 1913. Of these the 'Essex Papers,' 1675-9, completes an edition published in the New Series of the Camden Society. The semi-official diary of Major-General Williamson, Lieutenant of the Tower of London, gives some interesting particulars of the treatment of political prisoners in the first half of the eighteenth century; whilst equally graphic details of the fate of English heretics in the Canaries under the Spanish Inquisition in the sixteenth century will be presented in a third volume, translated from contemporary documents.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON PUBLIC RECORDS is now engaged in the preparation of a Second Report dealing with the Records of the Courts of Justice, Registries, Government Departments, Royal Commissions, and Public Authorities which have not been transferred to the Public Record Office. Evidence on the subject of the Courts of Justice has recently been taken, and will be heard on January 23rd respecting the records of the Probate Registries, which have more than once been the subject of correspondence in these columns.

MR. ARTHUR BALFOUR has accepted the Presidency of the English Association for the ensuing year.

THE FIRST MEETING of the English Goethe Society for this session, postponed from October on account of the death of Dr. Eugene Oswald, was held on the 10th inst., Dr. L. T. Thorne in the chair, when Mr. Gregory A. Page read a paper on 'Wilhelm Meister.' More than one tribute was paid to the memory of Dr. Oswald, an enthusiastic supporter of the Society from its beginning. Particulars as to membership can be obtained from the Secretary, Miss Oswald, 129, Adelaide Road, N.W.

WE regret that in our last week's issue we attributed the publishing of Mr. Ralph Stock's breezy novel 'The Recipe for Rubber' to Messrs. Murray & Evenden, instead of to Messrs. Lynwood & Co.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL will hold its seventeenth annual Conference of Teachers, from January 2nd to 4th inclusive, at Birkbeck College, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane. On the first day 'The Montessori Method in Education' and 'Reading and Writing' will be the subjects for discussion, and on the second 'Attention' and 'School Hygiene'; while the last day is to be devoted in the morning and afternoon to 'Educational Experiments in Schools.'

In the spring of next year there will be an addition to the ranks of the six-penny political and literary weeklies. The politics of the journal will be Fabian Collectivist, and the title most likely to be used is *The Statesman*. The paper has influential backing: Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb have been the prime movers in its establishment, and Mr. Bernard Shaw is among the other prominent people behind it. The editor will be Mr. Clifford Sharp, a member of the Fabian Executive who has for some time edited *The Crusade*, and Mr. J. C. Squire has been appointed literary editor.

A DOUBLE SECTION of the 'New English Dictionary' will be ready this Christmas, and begins the last volume, though we note that part of S is still in hand. The section (Ti-Tombac) is supervised by Sir James Murray. The longest article is concerned with "to," but there are many important and familiar words, such as "ticket"; "tide," with its derivatives "tidings" and "tidy"; "time"; "tithe"; "tobacco"; "token"; and "toil." In many cases the etymology is uncertain; in others the changes of meaning are known. The "tippler," for instance, was originally a man who kept a tap, and the "tobacconist" a smoker of the weed.

MR. RICHARD EDGCUMBE has nearly completed the second volume of 'The Diary of Frances, Lady Shelley,' and the work may therefore shortly be expected.

SELDOM has a first novel by a new writer obtained so striking a success as Miss Ethel M. Dell's 'The Way of an Eagle,' published early this year in Mr. Fisher Unwin's "First Novel Library." Thirteen editions of the book have already been called for, and there is still a large demand for it. Now Mr. Unwin announces for publication on January 1st Miss Dell's second book, 'The Knave of Diamonds,' a romance, the scene of which is laid entirely in England.

MESSRS. BLACKWOOD will publish early in the new year 'Conservative Principles and Modern Problems,' by Mr. Arthur Page.

THE DEATH on Sunday last of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador, is generally regretted. He was already well known in London when, over seven years ago, he came to maintain the high traditions of American oratory, and, we may add, accessibility, since he was much in request for public functions. His vigorous and kindly figure did not suggest a typical career of hard work. Born in 1837, he began as a provincial journalist, and was successively a war correspondent, an A.D.C., a librarian, and, finally, proprietor and editor of *The New York Tribune*. He is credited with introducing in America the "sky-scraper" and the Linotype.

His special gift of sympathy was well seen in the addresses he delivered during his term as Ambassador. His earlier publications were concerned with journalism, and national duties and opportunities.



## SCIENCE

*The Physiology of Faith and Fear; or, The Mind in Health and Disease.* By W. S. Sadler. (Stanley Paul & Co.)

THERE can be no doubt that the study of psychology is of the greatest importance in the present state of civilization. The rise in the standard of education and the demand for greater proficiency in every department of life have produced an increasing strain on the mental faculties, and until the human mind can adapt itself to this change of environment we shall continue to witness nervous breakdowns. There are signs of a reaction against the spirit of materialism which dominated the thought of the greater part of the nineteenth century. People have begun to realize that the theory of evolution cannot explain everything, and that it will not satisfy the spiritual demands of the multitude. The old forms of religion are being modified to meet present necessities. Amongst the forms which have lately sprung into existence, all, or nearly all, include some sort of faith-healing as a part of their teaching.

Dr. Sadler raises the question whether it is not time for the medical practitioner seriously to consider this problem. We agree with him that psychology should form a part of the medical curriculum. We must not forget, however, that the capable family physician does exercise a certain amount of faith-healing in his daily visits, and that he has the advantage over the religious faith-healer, as such, in that he is able also to exclude the bodily diseases which invariably affect the mind. In this way the physician is by far the best judge in deciding whether the mental symptoms are physical or psychical. Let us suppose for a moment that the doctor has decided in a particular case that there is no organic disease to account for the mental symptoms, and that the sufferings of the patient are what is called "imaginary." Dr. Sadler says it is a mistake to tell the patient that he is suffering from neurasthenia or hysteria, and that it is the duty of the doctor to make a detailed examination of the mental condition and, if possible, discover the cause of his complaint. We heartily endorse this opinion, and, moreover, we think that the profession should make themselves acquainted with the modern treatment of psychotherapy, and thus attempt to deal at an early stage with cases which unfortunately often herald insanity.

The author dedicates his volume to

"all who worry; to those who are seeking to know the truth concerning the power of mind over matter; and also to those mental sufferers who have been deceived and deluded by false systems of mental healing."

The volume is therefore intended for the intelligent layman who wants to know the truth. We are bound to warn the reader that the truth in these matters is

still hidden from us, and that there are very conflicting views expressed by eminent authorities on this most complex problem. The author represents the opinions of the physiological psychologist, and in Appendix D he refers to some experiments which demonstrate the methods of psycho-analysis, and mental diagnosis by association of ideas, and also the reaction method. It appears that one of the most successful methods of treating these cases consists in what is known as re-education of the will. Dr. Sadler suggests that the false methods of reasoning must be explained to the patient, and he asserts that sufferers are often cured by a demonstration of the falsity of their fears, and a suggestion that happier thoughts will take the place of the morbid ones. He says that he finds hypnotism useless as a cure, but that it is of value occasionally in diagnosis by isolating the cause of worry from other associated ideas. In this connexion we are surprised that the author does not mention the views of Münsterberg and others who believe that every act of will is an act of attention, in that, although the mechanism of a voluntary act is not conscious, yet it is made possible by the apperception of the idea aimed at. On this hypothesis we may, therefore, for practical purposes regard attention and will as equivalents. What the doctor wishes to do for his neuropathic patient is to enable him to cultivate the power to determine his own area of consciousness, and the method of educating his attentive control by telling him to do definite acts, is better than attempting to stimulate his reasoning powers, which have become disorganized. Moreover, if we leave the work of education to the reason, we shall inevitably cause a degree of introspection which cannot have a good effect on the mental faculties.

Another point which we should not lose sight of in studying this question is that concentration of the attention is not the same thing as fixation. This difference is obvious when we discuss sleep. Fixation of the attention is necessary if we wish to go to sleep; but, on the other hand, concentration of attention on, say, a pageant of ideas is incompatible with sleep.

Two methods of educating the attention have been known for many ages: (a) relaxation of body and cessation of all muscular effort, and (b) rhythmic breathing; the value of both these methods is based on elementary psychological laws. It is important to differentiate between exercises aiming at holding the attention with the minimum of effort and those which demand effort. The former are useful to prevent introspection and to "raise the threshold of consciousness" for the time being. The latter are necessary in cases where there has been no mental effort of any kind; instances occur amongst the leisured class, and for them pointing with the outstretched arm or leg at a definite mark, or reading a book upside down, or counting with the eyes fixed on a particular

spot is recommended by Münsterberg. Another exercise he considers most helpful is to delete a given vowel from a column of the newspaper.

The whole subject requires an immense amount of investigation, and we are glad to see that a Section of Psychiatry has lately been added to the Royal Society of Medicine. We feel that this will do more than anything else to stimulate original research. Suggestion and psychical analysis are now recognized as very valuable aids to the modern physician, and no one can tell what the new science of experimental psychology may have in store for us.

## NOTICES OF NEW-BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

**Agee (Alva), CROPS AND METHODS FOR SOIL IMPROVEMENT, 5/6 net.** Macmillan

This volume does not claim to be a technical treatise; it deals only with everyday facts concerning the productivity of soils. Prosperity of soil at the expense of the farmer's profits is useless, and the author claims that, when the science of farming is rightly used, the two things go hand in hand. With one or two exceptions the illustrations are unimportant, and do not reach a high standard of excellence. The book is lucidly written.

**British Ornithologists' Club Bulletin, Vol. XXX.,** Witherby

This Report on the Immigrations of Summer Residents in the Spring of 1911, with notes on the migratory movements and records received from lighthouses and light-vessels during the autumn of 1910, has been drawn up on the same lines as those previously issued. To the records supplied by the observers of the British Ornithologists' Club have been added various notes on migration from many current publications, but the material available has been judiciously condensed.

**Chaplin (Arnold), THE ILLNESS AND DEATH OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE (a Medical Criticism), 2/6 net.** Hirschfeld Bros.

This elaborate discussion of Napoleon's last illness and the views of various physicians is mainly "for the professional reader." The "student of the St. Helena period" must have a strong stomach to peruse its details.

**East Africa and Uganda Natural History Society Journal, NOVEMBER, 5/4** Longmans

A well-illustrated and interesting number comprises among other things articles on 'The Thoma River,' by Mr. A. M. Champion; 'Early Man in British East Africa,' by Mr. C. W. Hobley; and 'Game of N. Kavirondo,' by Mr. C. W. Woodhouse.

**Frank (Karl), THE THEORY OF EVOLUTION IN THE LIGHT OF FACTS, with a Chapter on ANT GUESTS AND TERMITES GUESTS by P. E. Wasmann, translated by C. T. Druery, 5/ net.** Kegan Paul

This volume, no doubt, is a genuine attempt to separate the wheat from the chaff, and fact from hypothesis, in the interpretation of Nature's workings. It will, however, only gain the assent of the biologist in so far as it impresses upon him the necessity of remembering the distinction between these two categories. Father Frank's desire is to throw some light on the theory of descent and define the actual area of elucidation for such hypotheses of evolution as

those of Darwin and Lamarck. He divides his subject into three sections, which deal respectively with (1) the general (paleontological) bases of the theory of evolution; (2) the explanatory domain of the hypothesis of evolution; (3) evolutionary hypotheses. A chapter is added upon 'Ant Guests and Termite Guests' by Father Wasmann, in order, by a practical illustration, to make the chain of evidence clearer to the reader.

The ultimate conclusion of the author is that the theory of evolution, as usually held, is not warranted by the known facts. His views may be best explained by two quotations. He says (p. 160): "In brief, without a planned total development no organism could construct itself from simpler forms; all organisms at all times were just as exactly suited to their environments as those of to-day, otherwise they could not have lived; the changes in them which have been observed are transformations within their type, which type, as paleontological and present observations show, they thoroughly retain." He thus still holds to the theory of special creations. In a footnote (p. 159), speaking of Darwinism, he says: "But all, even the most absurd consequences, lie established in the system, and the most impossible of all—namely, the descent of man from a primitive primary form, by natural selection alone—he [Darwin] has finally (1871) himself deduced, and had the sad courage to publicly advocate. Darwin thereby has united his fate with that of his theory and with it become bankrupt."

It is but natural that, with the author's lifelong training and discipline, there should be an unconscious tendency to interpret scientific observations as he does. The attitude, however, of the investigator of all such problems must, as far as is humanly possible, be impartial and without bias. It may be admitted that, in discussing evolution and the origin of life, there is much that can never pass beyond the regions of hypothesis and probability; but the great strength of the commonly accepted theory of evolution consists in its ability to afford a reasonable explanation of countless facts in paleontology, embryology, comparative anatomy, and geographical distribution—facts which are otherwise isolated and inexplicable.

**India Geological Survey Records, Vol. XLII.**  
Part III., 1 rupee

Calcutta, Geological Survey:  
London, Kegan Paul

Contains 'The Mineral Production of India during 1911,' by H. H. Hayden; and 'The Systematic Position of the Kodurite Series, especially with Reference to the Quantitative Classification,' by L. Leigh Fermor.

**Percival (Archibald Stanley), GEOMETRICAL OPTICS,** 4/6 net. Longmans

Geometrical optics forms one of the most uninviting fields of mathematical analysis. Mr. Percival gives here as much matter as is necessary for medical students taking their preliminary scientific examinations. He has wisely avoided the usual methods of the mathematical textbooks on the subject, thus making his work much clearer to the ordinary student. The examples are of a practical nature, and are very well chosen.

**Scripture (E. W.), STUTTERING AND LISPING,** 6/6 net. Macmillan

A useful book by an American author well qualified to speak on the subject. He would have done better, however, if he had refused such shiny paper; while endeavouring to cure one ill he is fostering another.

## SOCIETIES.

**ASTRONOMICAL.**—Dec. 13.—Dr. F. W. Dyson, President, in the chair.—The President announced the recent deaths of Sir G. H. Darwin, a former President, and of Mr. S. A. Saunderson, a late Hon. Secretary of the Society; and the meeting associated itself in the votes of condolence with the relatives of the deceased which had been passed by the Council.

Prof. H. H. Turner read a note on a new similarity between the variations of 8 Persei and of sunspots. Prof. Schuster had found several other periods in sunspots than the well-known one of eleven years; and Prof. Turner had perceived a similar association of periodicities in the light-curve of the variable star 8 Persei, as shown by the observations at Rousdon. These were now investigated, and the correspondences shown. In the discussion Mr. Maunder and Father Cortie expressed doubt as to the reality of any period in sunspots, except that of eleven years.

C. R. D'Esterre, 'Note on some Observations of the Region around the Star-Clusters H.V. 33, 34 Persei.' Photographs were taken at short intervals with a view of discovering any changes among the minute stars forming the general background of the Milky Way, and the region of the Perseus cluster seemed a favourable one for this object. A series of photographs was shown, and the results, in the discovery of new and variable stars, were pointed out.

F. J. M. Stratton, 'Preliminary Note on the Later Spectrum of Nova Geminorum 2.' Photographs were shown, giving the spectrum of the Nova and comparison spectrum on the same plate. The Nova was then of the eighth magnitude.

Prof. A. Fowler, 'Observations of the Principal and Other Series of Lines in the Spectrum of Hydrogen.' The principal and sharp lines in the hydrogen spectrum were obtained by passing a condensed discharge through a mixture of hydrogen and helium. The wave-lengths were found in satisfactory agreement with the corresponding lines in the spectra of nebulae, &c. A second principal series was discovered, the first line of which was at wave-length 3203.30; the lines converge to the same limit as the first principal series.

**MATHEMATICAL.**—Dec. 12.—Prof. A. E. H. Love, President, in the chair.—Messrs. Farid Boulad, S. Lees, E. L. Watkin, P. L. Pethick, and G. B. Jeffery were elected Members.

The President first referred to the death of Mr. C. J. T. Sewell, elected a Member January 11th, 1912. He then spoke on Sir George Darwin's connexion with the Society and on his scientific work, and moved a resolution of condolence with Lady Darwin; this resolution was seconded by Sir Joseph Larmor, and carried unanimously. The President also alluded to the death of Prof. H. Poincaré (Honorary Member of the Society), and spoke of his scientific achievements; it was resolved that a letter expressing sympathy be sent to the Académie des Sciences.

Dr. H. F. Baker (retiring President) delivered his Presidential Address 'On Recent Advances in the Theory of Surfaces.'

The following papers were communicated: H. E. J. Curzon, 'On a Connexion between the Functions of Hermite and those of Legendre,'—G. H. Hardy, 'An Extension of a Theorem on Oscillating Series,'—H. R. Hassé, 'The Equations of the Theory of Electrons transformed relative to a System in Accelerated Motion,'—E. W. Hobson, 'On the Convergence of Series of Orthogonal Functions,'—J. McDonnell, 'On Mersenne's Primes,'—L. J. Mordell, 'The Diophantine Equation  $y^2 = x^2 + k$ ,'—and W. H. Young: (1) 'Derivates and their Primitive Functions'; (2) 'On Functions and their Associated Sets of Points.'

**ARISTOTELIAN.**—Dec. 16.—Hon. Bertrand Russell, President, in the chair.—Mr. T. Loveday and Prof. S. N. Baral of Calcutta were elected Members.

Miss Constance Jones read a paper on 'New Logic and Old,' which criticized Dr. C. Mercier's book 'A New Logic,' particularly in regard to his doctrine of "ratio," and his theory of "relative" propositions, and also to his analysis of the inductive and deductive process in reasoning. A discussion followed, in which Dr. Mercier defended his doctrine against the criticism of the paper. The President, Dr. Schiller, and Dr. Nunn also took part.

## MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

SAT. Royal Institution, 8.—'Alchemy,' Sir James Dewar. (Christ-mas Lecture Epilogue).

## FINE ARTS

### PORTRAITURE UNDER THE STUARTS.

FOR most men, not observers and not students, English portraiture—it is scarcely too much to say even "English art"—begins with Hogarth. Sir James Thornhill, Hogarth's master, is accepted, by those who know of him, as "decorative," by reason of work carried out at Blenheim and in the Painted Hall of Greenwich; and, narrowing one's consideration to portraiture alone, one can find a few early miniaturists—Cooper, perhaps, the chief of them—of whom people may be supposed to know a little. But these are the exceptions. Even Sir Peter Lely—the greatest, beyond doubt, of Hogarth's predecessors—is known only to two classes: the class that stays from time to time at great houses in the country, and the class that, on a Sunday afternoon, streams through the Hampton Court galleries. But, in truth, Lely, the privileged chronicler of Court beauties—who did for the Court of a late Stuart that service of perpetuation, shall we call it? which Nattier did for the great ladies of the Court of Louis Quinze—was but one of a large group of practitioners more or less gifted, more or less industrious, whose work found in Van Dyck, not its "only begotter," but its chief inspirer.

A combination of circumstances has kept in the background until this present period, curiously late, many of those painters whom it has been the happy task of Mr. Collins Baker to differentiate and describe in the substantial volumes, stuffed with matter—volumes of most enduring value—which lie before us. The works of the less known of these artists—some even of the best known—are scattered in remote places, are not so much the massed ornaments of recognized galleries as the isolated points of interest in small manor houses to which, until lately, the *cognoscenti* have seldom penetrated. The pictures themselves—sometimes by reason of the dullness of the characters they represent, and sometimes by reason of the dullness of the painters who were their executants—remain in the category of historical documents, of parochial or family annals, rather than in that of canvases which the person who is quite unfamiliar with their history might consider desirable acquisitions. Art-literature has been little, or not at all, concerned with them. Often the problems of identification which they present are to the most untiring or the most trivial of antiquaries scarcely such as repay solution. Their history has not heretofore been written, except in a few districts where genuine students have been of exceptional activity: West Suffolk, for example, has had the chance to profit by

*Lely and the Stuart Portrait Painters.* By C. H. Collins Baker. 2 vols. (Philip Lee Warner.)



systematic investigation undertaken before Mr. Collins Baker came upon the scene. George Vertue, as the author of the work before us is careful to acknowledge, has elsewhere, and by no means in a narrow field, done more than his part; and, of course, the records of a few country houses of high importance (Longleat, Panshanger, Woburn) have suggested to the new inquirer acknowledgments that are befitting; while Lord Bathurst's, Lord Dillon's, and Mr. Fairfax Murray's Catalogues of the notable collections of Cirencester, Ditchley, and Welbeck are recognized as among the most useful of recent aids to the study of the men—a few of them somewhat famous, many undoubtedly destined to remain obscure—to whom these volumes on Stuart portraiture are consecrated. Mr. Collins Baker modestly asserts that he has had little hand in rescuing from oblivion the submerged painters. If that is so, it is in part because he has concentrated himself upon those whose features are still recognizable, and has appraised for us their worth with the aid of a more particular examination than they have previously received.

Walker—Robert Walker, whose life seems to have been comprised between the years 1600 and 1660—is one of the painters who, never nonentities and never distinguished, must be found to have gained something of place and repute through Mr. Collins Baker's inquiries and writing. From the comparative scarcity of his portraits on the one hand, and the comparative frequency, on the other hand, of (to say the very least of it) contemporary, or almost contemporary, allusions to his apparently excellent copies of great masters, Walker's practice in portraiture may be conjectured to have been small. But to him Mr. Baker is inclined, in any case provisionally, to attribute a whole group or series of which he affords particulars; and it is by no means upon Walker's best reputed work—his 'Cromwell' alone—that our author bases his opinion that he must be recognized as the exponent of the Puritan type almost as certainly as the more variously gifted and fascinating Van Dyck is recognized as the exponent of the Cavalier.

Walker painted a sympathetic 'Hamden'; but there the Puritan type is not, to our eyes, to be sought. Often, however, has Mr. Baker traced it; so often that he is not afraid to say, "A very marked characteristic in nearly every Walker I have seen is the marked upward curve of the thin disapproving lips." Furthermore, Mr. Baker credits the painter himself with "Puritan earnestness." Happily, this did not go far enough to interfere with his execution of apparently appreciative copies of the nude of Titian, luxurious but dignified; for Evelyn's Diary records that, on going to Walker's painting-room to sit for his own portrait, that most reflective of observers was shown, by "that excellent painter," "an excellent copy of Titian's 'Venus.'" Nor, seemingly, did the earnest Puritanism of Master Walker narrow appreciably

the range of his society; unless, indeed, we may be charged with making too much of the fact that amongst the pieces now to be provisionally attributed to this artist is one of Margaret Lemon, the mistress of Van Dyck. Mr. Baker, it should be added in justice, puts a query—is not inclined to pledge himself that this is indeed Margaret Lemon.

A certain measure of the Van Dyck tradition came down—through Lely, beyond doubt—to a painter whom, at one moment, John Evelyn described as "famous," and to whom the author of our volumes devotes a reasonable share of attention. This was Michael Wright, the only Scotchman, it appears, who practised in London at the epoch of the Restoration. It is believed he was the pupil of the Scottish portrait painter Jameson. "Vertue," says Mr. Baker, "seems fairly certain on this point." Educated not so much perhaps by Jameson as by Italy—he received honours from the Academy of St. Luke at Florence—Wright would appear to have settled in London three years after the middle of the seventeenth century (he was amongst the bidders at the sale of Charles I.'s collection), and by 1658 was well known, one Sanderson referring to him that year, in his 'Art of Painting,' as "one of the painters now in England not less worthy of fame than any foreigner." The analysis of Michael Wright's work in Mr. Baker's book is very penetrating; none the less so because it is also by no means wholly favourable. He showed a pleasing taste in colour, but, according to Mr. Baker, at no time was a notable (by which our author would appear to mean a really great) colourist. His 'Lionel Fanshawe' shows, in our opinion, some faculty of entrance into character; nor is this indication contradicted by his presentment of Charles II., executed, it is supposed, about 1664; but the 'Charles' must nevertheless be very inferior to the 'Fanshawe,' as to which it is judiciously noted that, though in painting and colour it cannot compare with the best portraits of Lely, "it stands with the best achievements of the Stuart portrait painters as a thoughtful and dignified rendering of a reserved personality." Real subtlety of character-painting Wright reaches in his standing three-quarters-length of the discreet and dignified young 'Mrs. Margaret Herbert' of about 1665. He was then in full middle age. He lived long, and perhaps it is hardly wrong of us to say that most of his later work is less distinguished, and much of it probably untraceable.

To Lely himself—the leader, under Van Dyck, of most of these comparatively little-known painters of the Stuart period—Mr. Baker devotes no astonishing amount of attention; but that is not a matter for which we are at all disposed to blame him, Lely being, after all, so very much more in evidence than any of the meritorious craftsmen, or capable and at times even independent artists, whom our author selects and focusses for his careful and

judicious pen-portraiture. Moreover, as one might expect, what is said about Lely is said well, is said sometimes even boldly; and it is the essential that is said. Though Mr. Baker has as the basis of his judgment and criticism what Renan declared to be indispensable—respect for the Past—his pronouncements are yet never stereotyped or fossiliferous. They take account not only of modern discovery, which is one thing, but also of modern thought, modern impression, the modern point of view, which is another. Hence Sir Peter Lely is not foolishly taken to task because, as in Nattier, who at a decent interval followed after him, actual likeness-making, the expression of individuality, is not the strong point of his work. It is the destiny of portrait-painters—fashionable portrait-painters especially—to be concerned with women more than with men; and, in the days of Charles II. (as, la'ër, of Louis Quinze), concern with women meant, much more than in the days of George III., concern with the attractive companions of the great. Of their charms—not so much each one's alone as those which they had in common: youth, health, reasonable and not aggressive assurance, a measure of luxurious grace, comeliness of line, colour, texture—of all that, Lely was the contented and well-equipped recorder. Lely was not a very penetrating analyst of individual character. He was not a moralist; he was not a poet; but he was the maker of portraiture that was an august decoration. It had been given to him to have a curiously full command of the resources and fascinations of paint; and that the present generation is cordially acknowledging.

## NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

**India, ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, MUHAMMADAN AND BRITISH MONUMENTS, NORTHERN CIRCLE, for the Year ending March 31st, 1912, 8/**

Allahabad, Government Press

**Konody (P. G.), THE UFFIZI GALLERY, with Fifty Reproductions in Colour of its Most Famous Pictures, 21/ net. Jack**

This is a useful compilation on an altogether higher level than the majority of books of the sort dealing with "The Art" of foreign galleries. Original criticism and research we do not look for, but the information is, on the whole, trustworthy and up to date, and, as might be expected from a writer of the experience of Mr. Konody, good use has been made of the latest discoveries, both critical and documentary. He is no slavish adherent of one school of criticism, but when discussing a picture marshals all the attributions of recent years, and then selects what appears to him the fittest. In the case of the portrait of Elisabetta Gonzaga he chooses (rightly, we think) the attribution to Carotto as the most plausible of five contradictory opinions. With some of his statements, however, it is impossible to agree. We think it misleading to say that the School of Bologna "may be said to date from the arrival of Lorenzo Costa in the Emilian capital in 1483," since Cossa was working there soon

after 1470, and is one of the true founders of the school. Vincenzo Foppa's pupil Civerchio and Floriano Ferramola are said to have founded the School of Brescia; but why is Foppa himself not allowed the credit of this? He was a Brescian by birth, lived and worked at Brescia for over twenty years, and ended his days there. Romanino can hardly be said to have been "completely dominated by Venetian influence"; and we are unable to detect in the beautiful little early Correggio of the Uffizi "clear evidence of the influence of Mantegna" upon this master.

We regret to see the attribution to Zanetto Bugatto of the so-called "Sforza triptych." The suggestion was first made by Mesnil, and was adopted by Lafond, who on the strength of it further ascribed to Zanetto the 'Entombment' in the Uffizi, there catalogued as by Rogier van der Weyden. The Brussels triptych has nothing to do with the Sforzas or with Zanetto Bugatto, but, like the Uffizi picture, is Northern in character. The dissemination of these views, long since refuted by Count Malaguzzi, detracts from the value of the book. The author's style cannot be commended. Such expressions as "musive pictures" are not English; "sonorous darkness" is strange; and the truth that the colour of the Venetians was "basic and not adventitious" might have been conveyed in simpler language. As to the illustrations, no doubt to produce fifty plates in colour for the modest sum of one guinea is a *tour de force*; but in view of their quality we think good black-and-white illustrations would have been preferable.

**Letters (The) of a Post-Impressionist:**  
BEING THE FAMILIAR CORRESPONDENCE  
OF VINCENT VAN GOGH, translated from  
the German by Antony Ludovici, 7/6  
Constable

These are not the letters of an intellectual and critical artist; they are not witty or discursive, and make no general appeal. But for those who have felt and appreciated the passion in Van Gogh's painting the simplicity and directness of his letters will verify the spirit that they have found in his pictures. We come very close to his work in these letters, and they are only for people who care about that. They are simply those of an artist working with absorption. One can imagine him after a long day's painting tramping home to his supper, thinking of nothing but his art, sitting over his food still thinking, and after his solitary supper writing of his work to his greatest friend or his sympathetic brother.

He worked with a passionate energy that was amazing. At 29 he began painting, he died at 37, and in those eight years he produced about 1,000 pictures.

"I really do not know how I paint [he writes]. Armed with a white panel, I take up a position in front of the spot that interests me, contemplate what lies before me, and say to myself, 'That white panel must be turned into something.' Dissatisfied with my work, I return home, put my panel out of sight, and after taking a little rest, go back to my work, and almost with qualms, to see what it looks like. But even then I am not yet satisfied, for glorious nature is too vividly stamped upon my mind. Nevertheless, I find in my work a certain reverberation of that which fascinated me. I know that Nature told me something, that she spoke to me, and that I took down her message in shorthand."

His habit of returning again and again to the same subject is shown in the following quotation:—

"I made another study of the little child's cradle to-day, and have put in colour here and there. I trust I may yet be able to draw the little cradle a hundred times over resolutely."

It is unfortunate for Van Gogh's reputation that many of these studies have been hawked about Europe as though they were his masterpieces.

Mr. Ludovici criticizes Van Gogh's art in the light of an aesthetic theory which in his Preface he has not space fully to explain. As far as the reader can gather, his main point seems to be that beauty is essentially an expression of vitality, "the highest art must be the one that seeks its meaning in the highest form of life." This is an extremely vague definition, but what Mr. Ludovici appears to mean is that man and his emotions, rather than colour and form, are the true subject-matter of the artist. Mr. Ludovici seems to imply that a landscape which has on it the mark of man's labour is therefore a worthy subject for an artist than one which has no human associations. However unconvincing this theory may be, it is one calculated to make for sympathy with Van Gogh's own development, with his increasing interest in human nature and emotional representation of Nature, and with his revolt against the Impressionist creed that every subject is equally significant, provided the light, shade, and colour are beautiful, and the treatment distinguished.

Although Mr. Ludovici is an enthusiast, his theory limits the number of pictures by Van Gogh that he admires to very few. The Preface is unfortunately written in a tone of complacent superiority. His translation of the letters is excellent.

**Modern Etchings, Mezzotints, and Dry-Points**, edited by Charles Holme.

'The Studio'  
In this ambitious endeavour to illustrate the modern etchings of seven nations, we wish more discrimination had been shown in the British section. The absence of Mr. Muirhead Bone is no less than calamitous; the art of Mr. D. Y. Cameron is not adequately represented by 'The Chimera of Amiens' and 'Rameses II.' the two examples given; and Messrs. Walter Sickert, Augustus John, Goff, Syng, and Francis Dodd, and Miss Anna Airy are all worthier of a place in this book than many of the etchers illustrated. Despite these regrettable omissions, the plates after Mr. Brangwyn, Sir Alfred East, Sir Charles Holroyd, Mr. Hole, Mr. Strang, and others form a desirable collection; but, since etchings in colour are admitted, it is strange that Mr. Theodore Roussel, the master *par excellence* in this medium, should be represented only by two works in black and white. Of the foreign etchers, the more important representatives are Mr. D. S. MacLaughlan and Mr. Joseph Pennell (America), Béjot, Beardeley, Dauchez, Lepère, and Steinlen (France), Bauer, Storm van 's Gravesand, and Zilleken (Holland), T. F. Simon (Austria), Joseph Uhl (Germany), and Carl Larsson and Anders Zorn (Sweden); but in the foreign sections, as in the British, many of the most interesting etchers of the day (e.g., Raffaëlli, Manzana-Pissarro, Duveneck) are missing.

SANDRO BOTTICELLI.

Savile Club, December 11, 1912.

In the kindly review of the French version of my book on Botticelli, on p. 710 of your last issue, you omit to note that it is a translation. The original book was published a year ago by Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton in their "Arundel Library." As your review seems likely to create some misapprehension, I should be grateful if you would publish this correction; and, to avoid further confusion, I should also say that I am in no way responsible for the translation.

A. P. OPPÉ.

## EXHIBITIONS.

THE "Triangle Club" would appear to be a body of students of the Royal Academy who desire to bring before the public their first essays free from those invisible leading-strings which enumber students when working for prizes. Hardly any work is done in the Royal Academy Schools untrammelled by the prospect of a substantial money prize which awaits the man or woman who most justly gauges the taste of the examiners, and our sympathy is with such students as are endeavouring to maintain their independence. It is somewhat disappointing to find that Mr. Douglas Gray (whom we remember as represented in a recent exhibition of students' work at the R.A. by a life-study—far the best of its year, but of a sort doomed to failure with the jury) is showing at the Maddox Street Galleries only an interior and certain excessively slight landscapes (19-23), wherein a desire for delicacy of colour has resulted in painting merely vapoury and emasculate. Mr. Gray has attached too much importance to the intrinsic slightness of interval between one tone and the next, and oil painting done in this way is almost sure to be destroyed by time.

In this respect his work may well be contrasted with Mr. W. B. Savage's *Susannah and the Elders*, in which what may be called the "standard interval" of tones suitable for oil painting is well judged, with decent allowance for the flattening, unifying effect of time. Its clear, ringing colour is set down steadily in firm paint of delightfully consistent quality—a quality, indeed, we rarely see nowadays in work exceeding the limits of the one-sitting sketch, within which its attainment is comparatively easy. While, however, the work has these technical virtues, it is dramatically null, lacking vividness whether of action or characterization. It demonstrates that its author has studied to some purpose one half of his art, but shows as clearly urgent need to develop the other half.

For this reason it is, perhaps, more promising than the *Decorative Design* (uncatalogued) by Mr. Hugh de Poix, of which the merits are somewhat less definitive and the defects less obvious. This is an essay evidently under the influence of Mr. Charles Sims, but a little steadier in its tones than the later works of that artist, and to that extent better. All these works give evidence of an outlook and ambitions rather more distinguished than are displayed by the other paintings on the walls. Mr. Charles Holder's *Reader* (29), on the other hand, while commonplace in technique, shows a considerable natural gift for execution. Perhaps there is more power of design in Mr. Alan Brace's architectural drawing *Detail for Marylebone Town Hall* (8) than in any of the paintings.

The paintings and drawings of Mr. James Guthrie on view at 21, York Buildings, do not exhibit his talent to such advantage as do his wood engravings. The technique of the latter art imposes some degree of decision on a designer prone to perpetual fumbling. He has evidently a feeling for the romance of landscape, but lacks the insight which enables an artist to create in terms of a technique by seeing in its processes analogies to the processes of nature.

Miss Bettia Schebsman's portraits at the rooms of the Society of American Women in South Audley Street are artless productions. In such things as Nos. 7, 9, and 16 there is a disposition to study tone, but this is entirely abandoned in the portraits, in which we are unable to read any noteworthy qualities.



## "ARS UNA: SPECIES MILLE."

20-21, Bedford Street, W.C., Dec. 18, 1912.

In a very appreciative notice of Sir Gaston Maspero's 'Art in Egypt' you condemn, as in notices of previous volumes in this series, the small size of the reproductions of photographs. May I suggest that you overlook the object and plan of the series in doing so, which attempts to supply art guide-books and not manuals of art? The purpose of giving thumbnail reproductions of as many as 600 objects in so small a volume is to let them serve as an aid to memory rather than for the purpose of giving a perfect idea of the artistic qualities of each subject. It is my hope that travellers to Egypt will carry with them Maspero's little volume, and that it will be an indispensable supplement to 'Baedeker' for cultured travellers. These little books are published in nearly every European language, and their claim is to be encyclopædic in nature rather than artistic. Many of the photographs are taken specially, at very great expense, and I have often to exercise considerable self-restraint in making such small reproductions of especially fine and often very expensive photographs. But I must abide by my plan, which seems to find favour with many students and travellers. Some day I may publish volumes of the collection of photographs made, which is certainly unique, and will, when the series is complete, run to over 10,000 subjects. WM. HEINEMANN.

## PICTURE SALE.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on Friday, the 13th inst., the following pictures, from various collections: Romney, Master O'Connor of Castleknock, seated in an arm-chair, 750*l.* School of Van der Weyden, A Pieta, the Virgin and four other figures at the front of the cross, 357*l.* J. D. de Heem, Fruit, Lobster, Utensils, and Still Life on a Table, 273*l.* School of Augsburg, The Salutation, the Madonna and St. Anne standing in the centre, donors kneeling on the left, 190*l.* 10*s.* N. Lancret, Mischief, a youth, in brown dress, kneeling and blowing smoke in the face of a girl, who is seated asleep, holding a book, 882*l.* Raeburn, William Darnell, merchant, in black coat, vest, and breeches, seated in a crimson arm-chair by a table, 1,365*l.* Lawrence, Mrs. Harriet Harding, in white dress, with white muslin shawl and sash, and leaning her arm on a pedestal (pastel), 210*l.*

The following were the property of Mr. J. H. V. Lane of King's Bromley Manor, Lichfield: Sir W. Beechey, Princess Mary, Duchess of Gloucester, daughter of George III., in pale-blue striped muslin dress, seated, holding her fan; distant view of Windsor Tower on the left, 630*l.* B. Canaletto, The Doge's Palace, Venice, with the Prison and Library, 630*l.* A. Cuyt, Portrait of a Girl, in dove-coloured dress trimmed with gold braid, wide lace collar and cuffs, holding a fan; architectural background, 420*l.* J. Highmore, Miss Elizabeth Hervey, daughter of Capt. Hon. William Hervey, in white satin dress, with blue bow and string of pearls, lace collar and cuffs, resting her right elbow on a tree, 651*l.* C. Janssens, Portrait of a Young Girl, in red slashed dress with white lace collar and cuffs, holding her felt hat in her right hand, 204*l.* Portrait of a Young Girl, in white satin dress with blue scarf, wearing pearl earrings (in an oval), 441*l.* Lawrence, Portrait of a Youth, in red dress, with white frill round the neck, 320*l.* Jan Mytens, Portrait of a Young Boy, in crimson dress with brown sash, and red hat with feathers, holding a bow and arrow, 483*l.* Rembrandt, Portrait of a Man, in dark-brown dress and black cap, holding a gun, 1,312*l.* D. Teniers, The Alchemist, 210*l.*

## ENGRAVINGS AND ETCHINGS.

At recent print sales Messrs. Sotheby have sold the following engravings and etchings: Bartolozzi, after Lawrence, Miss Farren, printed in colours, 200*l.* W. Ward, after Morland, A Visit to the Child at Nurse, and A Visit to the Boarding School (a pair), in colours, 125*l.* Muirhead Bone, Building, 88*l.*; Demolition of St. James's Hall, Interior, 65*l.*; Liberty's Clock, 58*l.*; Culross Roofs, 57*l.* Méryon, L'Abside de Notre Dame, 230*l.* Whistler, The Little Lagoon, 62*l.*

## MUSIC

## NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

**Eurhythmics (The) of Jaques-Dalcroze**, with Introduction by Prof. M. E. Sadler, 1/*net.* Constable

A description of the system which we noticed in our 'Musical Gossip' on Nov. 23rd.

**Fourteen Preludes (2ième Livre)**, 3/; **Four Rapsodies Canadiennes**, 2/6; and **Nine Idylls**, 3/ J. Williams

These pieces for the piano are all of moderate difficulty. The aim of the Preludes is educational. Variety of rhythm is a prominent feature in them; and they are all melodious. The Rapsodies, based on attractive themes, may be described as refined salon music; and the same may be said of the Idylls, which are easier to play.

**Hunt (Rev. H. G. Bonavia)**, A CONCISE HISTORY OF MUSIC FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA TO THE PRESENT TIME, for the Use of Students, 2/6 *net.* Bell

New and cheaper edition.

**Lightwood (James T.)**, CHARLES DICKENS AND MUSIC, 2/6 *net.* C. H. Kelly

Mr. Lightwood has written a book which will please lovers of Dickens. Nothing worth relating seems to have escaped his notice. In the first chapter he gives an interesting account of "Dickens as a musician." His favourite composers were Mendelssohn, Chopin, and Mozart, and, like Burns and Walter Scott, he showed a strong predilection for national airs and old songs. Henry F. Chorley, by the way, was an intimate friend of his, and probably played to him the 'Songs without Words,' which Dickens warmly admired. In his 'Old Lamps for New Ones' Dickens speaks about a brotherhood which has arisen "nobly devoted to consign to oblivion Mozart, Beethoven, Handel, and every other such ridiculous reputation," the reference being evidently to what was called the Wagner-Liszt School, concerning which there were all sorts of foolish reports in Early Victorian days. The book has useful notes on the musical works, also some capital indexes.

**Music a Delight**, THE MOTHER THE NATURAL TEACHER. Vincent Music Co.

This work supplies 12 preliminary lessons for developing a child's love for music. The aim from the beginning is to develop the musical sense of the child, and, as the author remarks, a similar method would be suitable for older scholars. It is impossible here to describe these lessons in detail, but the plan of singing folk-songs or other beautiful melodies, and repeating them until the child has a mental grasp of them, and then getting him to re-create them on the keys of the piano-forte, at once develops the child's ear and memory. Moreover, he is learning music, not merely to play the piano, which is to most children a distasteful occupation. We can cordially recommend the method. It must, however, be remembered that only a mother with a sympathetic voice and musical feeling could make proper use of it.

**Thumb-Nail Plots**, A GUIDE FOR THE SELECTION OF OPERAS AND PLAYS, 6*d.*

J. Williams  
Gives plots, &c., of light operas, opérettes, musical plays for children, musical comedies, and ballad operas, by Reinecke, Leo Delibes, Victor Holländer, Robert Planquette, and others.

## Musical Gossip.

THE guitar recital of Señor Emilio Pujol at Bechstein Hall last Saturday made for interest. The instrument is principally used for accompanying the voice—Weber, indeed, wrote guitar accompaniments to many of his songs. In one air in his 'Abu Hassan' music the orchestral parts include two guitars. Of composers besides Weber who were fond of the instrument may be named Lully, Berlioz, and especially Paganini. The Spanish guitar was introduced into England in the early part of last century by Ferdinand Sor, who, by his wonderful performances on it attracted much attention in London. There have been other virtuosi since his day, and at the present time Señor Pujol enjoys a high reputation.

His first group of solos at the recital in question consisted of pieces by Schumann, Schubert, and Bach transcribed by the great player Francisco Tárrega. These were cleverly arranged and ably rendered, but the solos written specially for the instrument by Tárrega himself were much more attractive. The 'Arab Capriccio,' the 'Moorish Dance,' and the 'Memories of the Alhambra' proved delightful pieces, Eastern in character, colour, and rhythm, and written by a master acquainted with all the secrets of the instrument; and the playing was admirable. No one in the audience can, like Pepys when he heard the great Signor Francisco play on his guitar, have felt "mightily troubled that all that pains should have been taken upon so bad an instrument."

At the Royal Albert Hall next Monday evening performances of carols and other Yuletide music will be given by the Royal Choral Society under the direction of Sir Frederick Bridge, a new and welcome innovation.

THE twenty-eighth annual Conference of the Incorporated Society of Musicians opens at Birmingham on Monday, the 30th inst. The chairmen are Sir Frederick H. Cowen, and Messrs. Allen Gill, Monteith Randell, and Landon Ronald. Monday will be devoted to the reception of members by the General Council and the Council of the Midland Section at the Grand Hotel. On Tuesday the Lord Mayor will preside at the opening meeting. During the Conference, which ends on January 4th, papers will be read by Mr. William Wallace on 'The Musician and Personal Responsibility' and by the Rev. H. Bewerunge on 'The Forms of Gregorian Chant.' At four important concerts (chamber and orchestral), devoted entirely to British music, eight new works will be given.

THE old Conservatoire building in the Rue Bergère, Paris, has been pulled down, but it seems likely that the *salle de concert*, the scene of many events of historic interest, will be preserved.

WASSELEWSKI, Schumann's biographer, mentions the first movement of a Symphony which the composer began in 1832, and which was performed at a concert in Zwickau in that same year. Schumann afterwards wrote two more movements, and, from a letter written by him to Friedrich Wieck, it appears that he revised and rewrote the first movement. The complete work is said to have been performed, also at Zwickau, three years later. It was never published, but the autograph has been preserved, and the Symphony was recently performed at Zwickau. We shall probably hear it in London. The revival of works discarded by composers has, however, not always been justified by the result.

## DRAMA

### THE WESTMINSTER PLAY.

LAST played in 1907, the 'Famulus' of Terence was for many years a stranger to the Westminster stage. The reason for its revival is not far to seek. Though it suffers from thinness of plot, and lacks the grace and delicacy of style that are typical of Terence at his best, it possesses several characters of distinctive interest. There is, too, a happy-go-lucky geniality about it which is seasonable, and admirably suited to a youthful cast.

It was acted this year with commendable high spirits and a delightful sense of abandon. The farcical scenes were not overdone. Without making Thraso too noisy, Mr. R. S. Partridge managed to extract every ounce of fun out of the part. Another stock Terentian character, the parasite Gnatho, was admirably played by Mr. J. M. Troutbeck, his speech in the second scene of Act II. being delivered with a dry humour that was captivating. Mr. W. J. N. Little filled the difficult part of Parmeno with great credit; and a word of commendation must be awarded to Mr. R. E. D. Cargill's Phædria, Mr. N. E. Barracough's Chærea, and Mr. H. C. Rambaut's Pythias. Perhaps the most interesting character in the play is that of Thais: Mr. W. B. W. Durrant brought out her engaging feminine characteristics to a nicety. But all the parts were well filled, and the acting generally was up to the best Westminster standard.

The Epilogue is, for many, the *bonne bouche* of the evening. This year it went with a sparkle from beginning to end. There were many witty lines and some really good puns on such themes of the day as picture-palaces, telephones, Post-Impressionists, the war in the Balkans, and even the North-Eastern Railway Strike.

Recent land legislation was neatly hit off in such lines as

Singula dumtaxat nunc nobis iugera curæ,  
and

Nemo repente fuit callidus agricola.

Thais, a Lady Novelist, enters carrying a heavy journal. She is supported by Phædria, who asks her what she has got. The reply and subsequent conversation run thus:—

Tha. Lectorem assiduum hæc rumpent, mihi  
crede, columnæ.  
(recovering) Tempora autantur.

Pa. Sed remanet pretium—

Tha. Æs triplex.

Tha. At, a totum subscribis in annum,

Pa. Æs duplex solumst.

Tha. Supplementa!

Tha. Tace: suppleta ego supplementis:

Argentina opibus gaudeat ipsa suis.

Audiences at recent displays of football

should appreciate the lines,

Cum certamen erat, felesque canesque pluebat,

and

Nare ego oum nequeam, ludere num potui?

Politicians are not spared. We notice

nimum ne crede Georgo

and

O præc are Thraso, seu Carso libentius audis.

## Dramatic Gossip.

MR. MACDONALD HASTINGS disappointed those who went to the Queen's Theatre last Saturday evening hoping to see a play distinguished by wit and breadth of view. The hand of the author of 'The New Sin' is seldom discernible in 'The Tide.' 'Love—and What Then?' was a better play than this; it had at least the quality of humour, whereas the greater part of 'The Tide' is not even good melodrama.

The piece is concerned with Felicity Scarth, the mother of an illegitimate girl. She unwittingly becomes her daughter's rival in love. The daughter on learning her own and her mother's identity upbraids her parent bitterly. Felicity, however, afterwards accepts other attentions, and we are left to assume that her daughter marries the man of her choice.

Mr. Hastings manoeuvres rather patently for the situation in the third act, but it cannot be said that when he has obtained it he makes convincing use of it; while we trust that he will never again descend to the banality of the fourth and final act.

In the circumstances it is almost invidious to criticize the players; a piece so artificial and unnatural gives them little chance. One wonders, however, that Miss Ethel Warwick was not better advised in choosing the play; she can make a healthy, vigorous part go, and appeared ill-suited as the neurotic and high-flown heroine, Felicity. Mr. Norman Trevor as Dr. Stratton achieved the professional manner without effort, but the most finished piece of acting came from Miss Cicely Hamilton as Mrs. Bretherton—the one real character in the piece. Mr. J. T. Macmillan made a genial figure as an old Irish fisherman, but both Mr. Shiel Barry as Jerry and Mr. Edmond Breon as Lieut. Car Whitthair showed clearly the author's handicapping. Miss Martin Harvey did all that could be expected of her as Maisie. If 'The Tide' was written since 'Love—and What Then?' it behoves Mr. Hastings to bestir himself.

WE trust that subsequent performances of 'Eager Heart' at the Church House will begin punctually. To follow at considerable inconvenience the excellent suggestion on the tickets that the audience should be in their seats ten minutes beforehand, and then to have to wait half an hour, is disconcerting. The performers and the setting provide just that atmosphere of simple, Christian reverence which can never fail in its appeal if made in a suitable environment. Remembering that the better is the enemy of the good, we venture to suggest that the humility of Eager Heart is over-emphasized, and fails somewhat to achieve its edifying object when the Kings of Thought, the Will, and the Heart take as their right that kingly precedence of presentation which we would rather associate only with more mundane affairs. Again, in the going off, we suggest that Eager Fame would probably derive more benefit if she accompanied the humble shepherds rather than the King of the Will seeking Power, the King of Thought seeking Wisdom, and the King of the Heart seeking the Perfectly Adorable. The companionship of these with Eager Sense (in the best meaning of the word) would have better enforced on each the lesson begun in the Holy Presence. We should also have preferred to leave the vision of the Angelic Host entirely to the eye of the mind; but, as it is, the piece has been, and is being, enthusiastically received.

THE acting of 'If We Had Only Known,' a three-act play by Mr. Inglis Allen produced at the Little Theatre yesterday week, excelled the play itself. The picture of the loss of happiness and danger of distraction in a childless marriage would have made at least a more healthy appeal if the play had been shorn of some of its sentimentality. When the child does appear, the problem of its expense is settled by the opportune arrival of money, an evasion of the real difficulty. The strength of the piece lay in the consequences of the husband's playing with fire when he has fled from his own cold hearth at home.

Mr. Rudge Harding never quite made us forget that he was on the stage in his part of the Doctor who is a friend of the family, and who has a habit of turning up at the right moment and making remarks such as "Women are so obstinate when we are—firm." Special praise must be given to Mr. Leon Quartermaine, who played the father, and Miss Mary Jerrold, who had the difficult part of his wife.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A. H. H.—C. S.—J. E. P.—F. B.—Received.

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